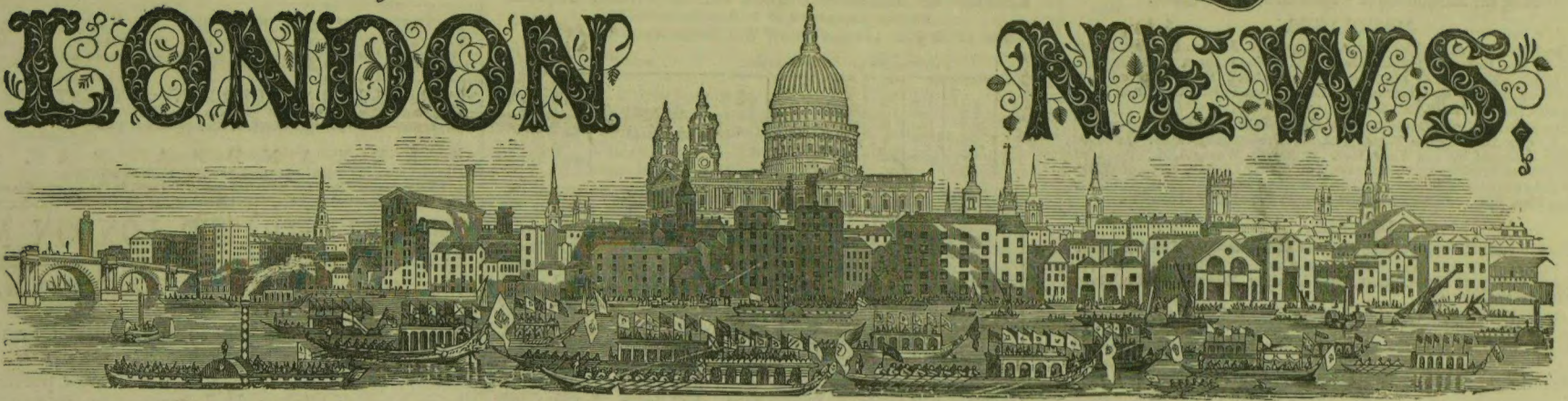


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

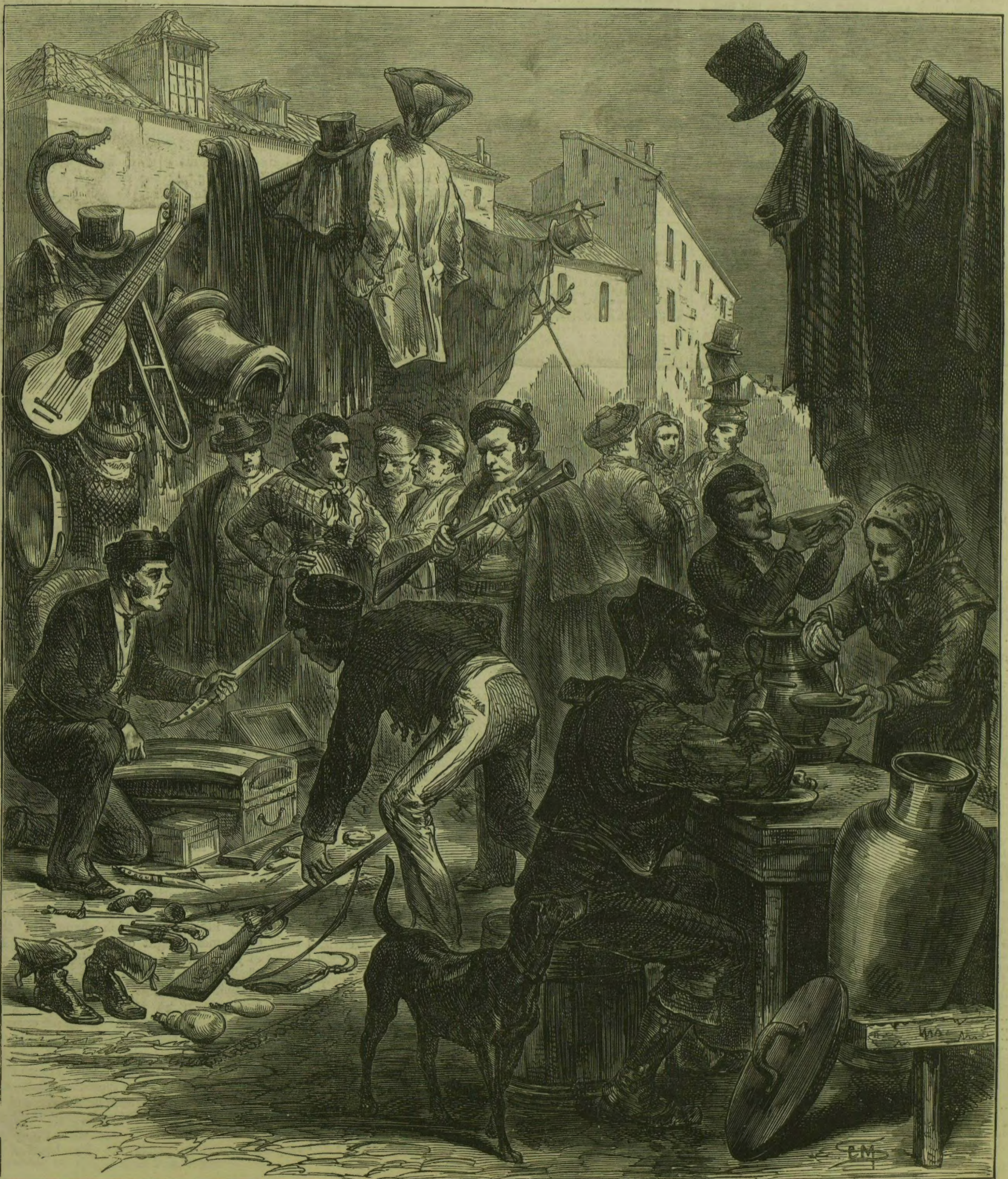


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1755.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

WITH { SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6d.



SKETCHES IN MADRID: BUYING ARMS.

## BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Parndon, Essex, the wife of Captain Rombulow Pearce, R.N., of a son.  
On the 13th inst., at Upper Helmsley Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Herbert, of a son.  
On the 10th inst., the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. D. Deacon, late of the 54th Regiment, of a son.  
At 16, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, of a son.  
At Adare Manor, the Countess of Dunraven, of a daughter.  
At Cliveden, the Marchioness of Westminster, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at Tythby, Notts, by the Rev. Joshua Brooke, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. Wyatt, Curate of Melton Ross, Lincolnshire, Robert Lamb, eldest son of the late Evelyn Abbott, Esq., of Lowdham, to Anne Frances, only daughter of the late William Fillingham Parr, Esq., of Cropwell Butler, Notts.  
On the 16th inst., at Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, by special license, by the Rev. Canon Westby, A.M., Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, assisted by the Very Rev. Augustus West, A.M., Dean of Ardagh, Arthur FitzHenry, youngest son of Henry Darley, Esq., of Wingfield, in the county of Wicklow, to Ruth Rosanna (Rosie), third daughter of George Pim, Esq., of Brenanston House, in the county of Dublin.

## DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., Josephine Mary Holmes Richardson, of Kentish Town, aged 26.  
On Good Friday, at The Cottage, East Moulsey, Edward Boodle, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age.  
On Good Friday, the 11th inst., at 81, Buckingham-road, Brighton, Thomas Bell Adams, Esq., aged 56.  
On the 14th ult., at Sooe, on the Scinde frontier, of injuries received from its explosion while firing a mine, Horace Cowley Brown, Captain Royal Artillery, third son of the late G. F. Brown, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.  
On the 8th inst., at his residence, Rue de Londres, Paris, M. Gustave Fauche.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 20.

Low Sunday.  
Moon's last quarter, 5.47 a.m.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Marshall, Rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. W. Furse.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Conway, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.  
St. James's, noon, the Rev. G. A. F. Hart, M.A.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. J. B. Pearson, M.A.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, annual sermons: 11 a.m., the Rev. Archer Gurney; 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, Incumbent.

## MONDAY, APRIL 21.

Lincoln Fair (four days).  
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.  
London Institution 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Elementary Botany).  
Medical Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. W. Brewer on the Churches of Brittany).  
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Thudichum on Wines).  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. George Henslow on the Argument of Design as bearing upon Atheism).  
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Thos. Brassey, M.P., on the Naval Reserve).  
Mr. Ransford's concert at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly meeting, at Willis's Rooms, noon.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

Evangelical Alliance, annual conference at Brighton (three days).  
Epsom Spring Races (two days).  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Dannreuther on the Development of the Music of the Drama).  
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. P. Reid on the Religious Beliefs of the Ojibbo Indians of Manitoba; the Rev. J. C. Atkins on the Danish Aspect of Cleveland Nomenclature; Mr. J. Whitfield on Rock Inscriptions of Brazil).  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Steam Locomotion on Common Roads; Sir C. A. Hartley on the Delta of the Danube and the Works at the Sulina Mouth).  
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Metropolitan Free Hospital: annual festival (Mr. Alfred de Rothschild in the chair).

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

St. George the Martyr.  
Royal Botanic Society, Spring Exhibition, 2 p.m.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

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Africa, West Coast of	1d	Germany	2d
Alexandria	1d	Gibraltar	1d
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via Brindisi	2d	Holland	1d
Australia	1d	India	1d
via Southampton	1d	via Brindisi	3d
via Brindisi	3d	Italy	1d
Austria	1d	Mexico	1d
Belgium	1d	New Zealand	1d
Brazil	1d	Norway	1d
Canada	1d	Spain	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Sweden	1d
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Copies of the ordinary edition sent abroad require double the above rates.

Newspapers for foreign countries must be posted within eight days of the date of publication.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 50	7 22	8 5	8 50	11 8	11 45	10 12
10 12	10 25	11 18	11 45	10 12	10 38	11 1
11 45	12 1	12 18	12 45	11 45	12 1	12 18

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
April 19	30.222	47.8	35.4	59	2	37.2	58.7	WNW. W.	151	0.00	151	0.00
20	30.214	46.0	34.1	34	2	37.5	57.0	SW. W.	195	0.00	195	0.00
21	30.050	47.6	43.4	36	10	40.0	54.7	SW. WSW.	304	0.46	304	0.46
22	29.758	49.2	37.5	67	9	49.1	54.7	SW. WNW.	328	0.00	328	0.00
23	29.555	42.8	33.6	72	4	40.2	51.0	WNW. NW.	377	0.78	377	0.78
24	29.528	41.1	34.8	80	8	37.3	47.8	NNW. W.	209	0.27	209	0.27
25	30.070	42.9	32.5	69	7	37.1	49.8	NNW. NNE.	459	0.30	459	0.30
26	30.273	41.6	32.2	72	7	40.0	48.6	NNE. NE.	337	0.00	337	0.00
27	30.231	41.6	30.6	68	5	35.4	52.1	NNE. NE.	391	0.00	391	0.00
28	30.034	41.6	39.6	93	3	34.5	46.4	NNE. N.	290	0.00	290	0.00
29	30.061	43.1	36.8	80	10	40.2	48.0	NNE. N.	114	0.00	114	0.00
30	29.940	43.7	38.4	83	3	41.4	53.3	SSE. SE.	257	0.00	257	0.00
1	29.805	50.4	43.4	78	7	38.2	67.6	E. ESE.	273	0.00	273	0.00
2	29.647	57.2	46.7	70	8	45.7	72.5	ENE. S. SE.	125	0.43	125	0.43

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

APRIL 2 TO APRIL 8.								
Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.224	30.245	30.167	29.798	29.633	29.770	30.050
Temperature of Air	.. ..	51.7°	47.6°	51.0°	52.2°	45.5°	44.5°	44.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	.. ..	45.7°	46.1°	40.3°	47.3°	40.5°	40.1°	39.7°
Direction of Wind	.. ..	WNW.	WSW.	WSW.	WNW.	NNW.	NNW.	N.
APRIL 9 TO APRIL 15.								
Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.277	30.297	30.090	30.071	29.998	29.874	29.671
Temperature of Air	.. ..	43.5°	44.7°	43.1°	43.5°	44.6°	53.0°	62.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	.. ..	38.8°	41.0°	40.6°	40.2°	44.1°	49.0°	55.6°
Direction of Wind	.. ..	ENE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	SSE.	ENE.	ENE.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY) APRIL 19, Rossini's Opera, SEMIRAMIDE. Assur, Signor Agnesi; Arsace, Madame Trebell-Bettini; Semiramide, Mlle. Titiens.

Monday Next, April 21, Donizetti's Opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA. Genaro, Signor Mongini; Il Duca Alfonso, Signor Medini; Maffio Orsini, Madame Trebell-Bettini; and Lucrezia Borgia, Mlle. Titiens. Tuesday Next, April 22, Verdi's Opera, RIGOLETTO. Doors open at Eight o'clock; commence at half-past. Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five. In preparation, and will shortly be produced, for the first time under the present management, Donizetti's Opera, "La Favorita."

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr.

H. L. Bateman.—Saturday, April 19, and Every Evening.—Production of an Original Poetic Drama, written expressly for the theatre and Mr. Henry Irving, by W. G. Wills, entitled EUGENE ARAM. The performance will commence at 7.15 with WHO SPEAKS FIRST—Messrs. C. Warner, R. Markby, Fredericks, Miss K. Lewis, and Miss G. Pannocott. At 8.15, the New Drama, EUGENE ARAM—Messrs. Henry Irving, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, F. W. Irish, and Miss Isabel Bateman. New and appropriate scenery by Messrs. Craven and H. Culbert. The overture and incidental music composed by Mr. R. Stoppel, Musical Director. The play produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman. To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET—Mr. George Belmore and Mrs. Egan. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S.

Gilbert's Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD. Every Evening—Messrs. Kendall, Arnold, Buckton, & Messrs. Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Linton, &c.; with HIS OWN ENEMY; and other Entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

## OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, HARMONIOUS

DISCORDS; followed by Mr. Beckstone's Comic Drama of NICHOLAS FLAM; after which, at 8.15, THE BOHEMIANS, New Grand Romantique Opera Bouffe in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS now

enjoy the proud position of being legitimately classified as the Oldest-Established Entertainment in the world. The performance will commence at 7.15 with WHO SPEAKS FIRST—Messrs. C. Warner, R. Markby, Fredericks, Miss K. Lewis, and Miss G. Pannocott. At 8.15, the New Drama, EUGENE ARAM—Messrs. Henry Irving, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, F. W. Irish, and Miss Isabel Bateman. New and appropriate scenery by Messrs. Craven and H. Culbert. The overture and incidental music composed by Mr. R. Stoppel, Musical Director. The play produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman. To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET—Mr. George Belmore and Mrs. Egan. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

## EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR at the ST. JAMES'S

HALL, in one uninterrupted and continuously successful season, of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, which now ranks as the oldest-established company of artists in the world, from their never having ceased to perform together since the date of their organisation.

## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—EIGHTH

ANNUAL EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Once more a notable success (vide the whole of the leading daily papers of the 15th inst.). It was computed by the police officers on duty at the Hall on Monday last that more than ten thousand persons were turned away from the two performances given on that day, owing to the densely crowded state of the building an hour previous to the advertised time of commencing the performance. The Holiday Programme will be presented until further notice Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays Three and Eight. Private Boxes (the most elegantly appointed in London), 41 11s. 6d. and 42 12s. 6d.; Front Stalls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees, no charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S SUCCESSFUL

ENTERTAINMENT, HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 5s. MILDRED'S WELL, by F. C. Burnand, Music by German Reed, will shortly be produced.

## WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—HAMILTON'S

Excursions, CHAIRING-CROSS TO CALCUTTA IN TWO HOURS, via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal. Magnificent Scenery by Telbin; Figures by Louis Haghe and Estelles; Shipping by Weedon. Every Evening at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight.

## MR. SIMS REEVES'S ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT

will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY, MAY 1, when the following Artists will appear—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Helen Dalton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. George Perren, Mr. J. G. Patey, Mr. Ransford, and Mr. Santley. Harp, Mr. Frederick Chatterton; Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The Bijou Madrigal Union (from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden) will sing Riviere's popular chorus, "Spring, gentle spring." Accompanists, Mr. W. Ganz, Mr. F. Stanislaus, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stalls and tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Chancery; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

## MR. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT,

ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Madame Florence Lancia, Miss Alice Barth, Miss Ransford, Miss Julia Elton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. George Perren, Mr. J. G. Patey, Mr. Ransford, and Mr. Santley. Harp, Mr. Frederick Chatterton; Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The Bijou Madrigal Union (from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden) will sing Riviere's popular chorus, "Spring, gentle spring." Accompanists, Mr. W. Ganz, Mr. F. Stanislaus, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stalls and tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; and of Messrs. Ransford and Son, 2, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor, Mr. Barnby—Mendelssohn's ELIJAH, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23. Madame Otto Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. Band (and Chorus of 200) Organist, Dr. Stainer. Boxes (grand tier), 43 8s.; Loggia (to hold eight persons), 23 10s.; Boxes (upper tier), 21 10s.; Amphitheatre, Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Arena, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 39, Poultry; the usual agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 25, will be performed Bach's Oratorio THE PASSION (according to St. Matthew). Subscription Concert. Principal Vocalists—Madame L. Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Patey, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Band and Chorus, 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls, 10s. 6d., at Exeter Hall.

## MUSICAL UNION.—FIRST MATINEE, TUESDAY,

APRIL 22. Viennese, Duvernoy (from Paris), with Wiener, Wafelgheim and Lussner. Quartet in F. Haydn; Trio in D. Beethoven; Quartet, D. minor, Schubert. Solo, Piano, Duvernoy. Violins, Halse Guineo each; and Family Tickets for Three, at a Guinea, of Austin at the Hall—J. ELIA, Director.

## MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—THURSDAY

EVENING NEXT, APRIL 24, Eight o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Songs and Part-Songs. Madame Patey, Mlle. Le Brun, and Madame Pauline Rita; Mr. Richard Lutter, Mr. Valentine Smith, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Tick—6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.—at Austin's Ticket-office, 23, Piccadilly; and all Music Publishers.

## WAGNER SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. Ed. Dannreuther.

LAST CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, Half-past Eight o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley, Lucas, Weber, and Co., 34, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

## THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, APRIL 23, 5, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FAIR, Secretary.

## THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of

PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the Continental Schools, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-Mall, is NOW OPEN.

## ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS EXHIBITION,

including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Storm in the Desert," &c., and a number of new and important Drawings in the Bernese Oberland, NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 4 Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, from Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

## DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyr," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## MR. PAVY'S COLLECTION of PAINTINGS by OLD

MASTERS will be OPEN to the Public on MONDAY, APRIL 21, and Daily, from Ten till Six.—ARGYLL GALLERY, 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY. All communications to be addressed to the Manager, at the Palace, Muswell-hill, N.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

Not a breath of wind stirs in the political firmament of the United Kingdom. Easter has seldom witnessed a more complete lull than that which now prevails. Yet it can hardly be interpreted as ominous of an approaching storm. There are no visible signs of a coming conflict of political forces. The quiet of the elements is natural enough. They have spent their strength. They have established between themselves a temporary equilibrium. Like sailors, our political chiefs may whistle for the wind, but it will not come. So much the better, many will say, not for always, but for awhile. They are glad to sit down and take a snatch of rest; glad to withdraw immediate attention from affairs at home and direct an undisturbed glance towards the whereabouts of other countries. Possibly some such reason as this may in part account for the lively interest which the British public is just now taking in the political condition of Spain. A word or two on the subject will not, therefore, be considered mistimed or misplaced.

The Spanish Republic, as our readers are well aware, was the birth of a necessity. It came into existence not because that form of government was preferred by the people of Spain, not because Republican sentiments had previously taken root in the soil of the popular mind, but because the circumstances which had occurred, for which the self-seeking practices and habits of the political leaders of all parties were responsible, had left no other choice open but one between the Republic and anarchy. The abdication of King Amadeus left the throne vacant, and no Monarchical candidate was strong enough to step into it. The Cortes therefore recognised the necessity of the position, proclaimed a Republic, and appointed a Government, with Senor Figueras as its President. The Administration, with some personal changes forced upon it by the Madrilenian populace to make it more homogeneous, wound up the business of the Session as rapidly as possible, dissolved the Cortes, and called upon the constituencies to proceed to the election of a new Constituent Assembly for the purpose of determining the form which the Republic shall take. All the machinery of government, therefore, for the time being, is provisional. The supreme authority of the State is vested in a Permanent Committee chosen by the Cortes before its dissolution. Senors Figueras and Castelar, however, sustain the chief responsibility, and exercise all but unlimited power. They have before them a critical and dangerous task. It is doubted by many whether, transcendent as may be their political abilities, and upright and trustworthy as may be their political character, they have the resoluteness of will necessary to withstand the pressure of the various antagonistic influences which will be brought to bear upon them.

It cannot be denied that Spain is passing through a transitional stage of political development, the issue of which may be of the most revolutionary and violent kind. Indeed, the public mind in this country is somewhat surprised that a sanguinary collision of parties has not long since occurred. It certainly would have done in France, it probably would have done here, under similar conditions. What, then, is the reason why political immobility continues even now to characterise the Spanish population, as a whole? One reason is that patriotism, in the broader sense of the term, has no very powerful hold upon the people of the Peninsula. They are not nationalists in the sense in which other people are nationalists. Not but that they love their country, and are proud of it. But they prize more highly those substantial advantages which it yields them independently of politics of a national kind, than they do for any ideal glory which changes in the form of their government might confer on them. For a long series of years revolutions in Spain, or what might pass for such, have been the handiwork of generals of the army. Their object has been purely personal. They were based upon no public principle. They merely ruffled the surface of society. They never penetrated its depths. Happily they left the municipal institutions of the country pretty much what they had been from the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. Hence true political life in Spain has been more local than national. There have been insurrections and rebellions, and even civil war, each marked by atrocious barbarities, but they can hardly be said to have extended far beyond their respective military partisans. The heart of the people

has seldom, if ever, been identified with the strife. In the very midst of it agriculture, manufacture, trade, commerce, have been carried on, not it is true, wholly undisturbed, but seemingly both willing and able to leave the conflict to those who chose to identify their interests with this or that form of home policy.

There is another reason besides that of political inertness which may abate our surprise at the present quietude of the people. We in this country see Spain not as she really is, but as she is misrepresented to her European neighbours by the utterly unscrupulous inventions and exaggerations of factious partisans. No one can prudently rely on the statements which reach him through the telegraph. We may not be able to affirm of any one of them that it was concocted for the express purpose of misleading public opinion abroad; but there can be no doubt that nine out of ten of them are wholly unworthy of credit. A Cabinet fiercely divided against itself, disorganisation and demoralisation of the army, the rapid spread and signal victories of the Carlists, the prevalence of socialism in the large towns, the terrors and flight of well-to-do citizens, — all these, and kindred notes of alarm which from day to day are sounded in our ears, bear about the same proportion to the real facts as Falstaff's sack did to his half-pennyworth of bread. There is something in them, no doubt; but, generally speaking, they resemble soap-bubbles—you cannot lay hold of them but forthwith they burst. No wonder, therefore, that things do not happen as we expected they would. Spain, it is taken for granted, is in a bad way. She may be; most likely she is. But, so far as an accurate knowledge of her position guides our judgment, despair of her future would be very precipitate.

There are two or three considerations, moreover, which tend to lighten the somewhat sombre aspect of Spanish affairs. In the first place the Government of the Republic has, if we may be pardoned for using a vulgar figure, its back against the wall. It can scarcely be subverted by intrigue. If its members stick together (the sole chance of success for any of them) they cannot be deposed from their supremacy until the Constituent Assembly meets. No back-stair influence can bring about their dismissal. There is no Court, and no "coign of vantage," therefore, which their enemies can turn to account for tripping them up in any honest line of policy. Even the reputed indiscipline of the army—such as it is—precludes all probability of immediate military intervention, for it is directed, not against the Republic, but against the conscription, and seeks not the aggrandisement of the soldier, but his dismissal to his home. As to the grim farce which is being played in the Basque provinces, it would be matter of surprise, indeed, if its denouement should differ from that of its predecessors. We should be sorry, however, to venture upon prophecy, and the materials of which foresight can avail itself are very uncertain. Spain, it is clear, has political troubles enough before her; but we hope she will escape that one which nearly all on-lookers confidently anticipate for her—namely, the eventual establishment of a military dictatorship.

### THE COURT.

The Queen's Easter bounties were distributed on Maundy Thursday, in Whitehall Chapel, with the usual formalities, to fifty-four aged men and fifty-four aged women, the number of each corresponding with the age of her Majesty. The minor bounty, discretionary bounty, and the Royal gate alms were, in accordance with ancient usage, distributed at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th inst., and on Monday and Tuesday in the past week, to aged, disabled, and meritorious persons who had been previously recommended by the clergy of the various parishes in and round London. Upwards of 1000 persons were relieved.

On Good Friday the Queen and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated, and administered the holy communion. On Saturday last her Majesty drove to Cowes and Newport. On Easter Day the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Thomas Binstead Macnamara officiated. Monday was the sixteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice. The band of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders played upon the terrace before Osborne House during her Majesty's luncheon. The men-of-war in Portsmouth harbour, at Spithead, and in Cowes Roads fired the usual Royal salutes. At Windsor the day was observed with the customary honours. On Tuesday Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold visited Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge. The Queen presented new colours to the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, at Parkhurst Barracks, near Newport, on Thursday. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has walked and driven out daily in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, arrived at Sandringham House on Wednesday week. On Good Friday the Prince and Princess, with the elder members of their family, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated. On Saturday last the Prince received at Sandringham House the Rev. Dr. White, Head-Master of the King's Lynn Grammar School, and his pupil, Mr. H. W. Cornish, the successful competitor for the gold medal given by his Royal Highness annually to the school. The Prince presented the medal to Mr. Cornish. The Bishop of Norwich, Lord and Lady Suffield, and Lord Newry arrived at Sandringham. On Easter Day the Prince and Princess, with their elder children and their guests, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Bishop of Norwich officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Bishop of Norwich and other guests, proceeded by special train from Wolferton, via Hol-

ham, to Elmham, for the purpose of the Prince performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a county school. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by Lord and Lady Sondes and the Hon. Miss Milles. A detachment of the 3rd Regiment of Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Bulwer, formed a guard of honour; and the boys of the temporary school, which is carried on at Great Massingham, were in attendance. Four carriages, drawn by greys, conveyed the Royal and distinguished party to the site of the ceremonial. The school has been originated on the Devonshire model, principally through the exertions of the Rev. J. L. Brereton, and the necessary capital (£10,000) has been provided through the organisation of a limited liability company. The Rev. J. L. Brereton, chairman of the directors, read an address, to which the Prince replied. His Royal Highness afterwards laid the foundation-stone. The Prince and Princess were subsequently entertained at luncheon, at which the Earl of Leicester presided. The Prince, in acknowledgment of the toast of himself and the Princess, expressed his desire to connect himself "still more closely with the school by presenting a prize, leaving it to the managers to decide in what shape it shall be given," and also "to have a permanent connection with the institution." The Prince and Princess afterwards proceeded to Elmham, the residence of Lord Sondes, and later in the day their Royal Highnesses returned, via Lynn, to Sandringham. The day's proceedings were witnessed by many thousands of people, and the Prince and Princess were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Princess will accompany the Prince on his visit to Wigan during Whitsun week.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Genoa on Tuesday from Nice.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Ingestre, Stafford, on Tuesday, on a visit to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was presented with his wand of office as Lord High Steward of the borough. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Lord High Steward and an escort of the Staffordshire yeomanry. At the Shirehall an address of the Corporation was presented by the Mayor.

Prince Arthur, commodore of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, has bought the cutter-yacht Clutha, 80 tons.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Yorkshire Ball is appointed to take place on Monday, the 19th of next month, at Willis's Rooms.

One of the spring shows of the Royal Horticultural Society took place, on Wednesday, at the gardens in South Kensington. The rhododendrons were the great feature.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has put an end to the nuisance of the donkey-boys who used to ply their trade so noisily and offensively on Hampstead Heath. The board has licensed a number of persons to let out ponies and donkeys for hire, and these persons have been supplied with badges.

The International Exhibition was opened on Monday, and was visited by more than 10,000 persons during the day. Among the most useful of the new features of the International Exhibition of this year is the special department devoted to food and its processes, with its school of popular cookery.

About 1200 butchers, mostly young journeymen, took tea together on Tuesday night at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. They met at the invitation of Mr. Varley, himself formerly a butcher, and now known as a conductor of popular religious services. After tea the butchers assembled in the Tabernacle, and were addressed by Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Varley.

At the third annual meeting of the Workmen's Peace Association, held last Saturday, resolutions were passed rejoicing at the progress which had been made in the application of the principle of international arbitration, and expressing strong condemnation of the conduct of those who are raising money in this country with the avowed object of aiding hostilities against the existing Government of Spain.

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund was held, on Wednesday, in the saloon of Drury-Lane Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Benjamin Webster. The total income for the year ending Dec. 31 last had been £389; and the expenditure, including £155 paid in sickness, £40 for funeral expenses, and £49 in relieving cases of distress, amounted to £342. The invested fund is £1641.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 110,801, of whom 36,440 were in workhouses and 74,361 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 2792, 22,646, and 42,490 respectively. The number of vagrants on the last day of the week was 678, of whom 467 were men, 168 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

The Company of Fishmongers has granted 50 gs. to the Pure Literature Society, to enable them to continue their grants of libraries to working-men's institutes and other institutions, and 50 gs. towards the building of the chapel for the patients of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption on the cottage principle, located at Ventnor, Isle of Wight; and the Clothworkers' Company has given 25 gs. to the Great Marlborough-street Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

An exhibition of life-boats and belts, danger-signals, and other contrivances for saving life at sea, which has been got up by the Northfleet Relief Fund Committee, was opened on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, by the Lord Mayor. His Lordship went in state from the Mansion House. The exhibition is deservedly attracting great notice. On its closing, next Monday, a display of night signals will, by permission of the Duke of Cambridge, take place on the Serpentine.

The committee formed last autumn to raise a fund for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. John Cargill Brough, librarian to the London Institution, have brought their labours to a close. Exclusive of a grant of £50 from the Royal Society, the subscriptions amount to a sum which, after the deduction of all expenses, will stand at nearly £2000. In this sum are included a grant of £150 from the Royal Bounty Fund, contributions of £200 from members of the Savage Club, and nearly £400 subscribed by the pharmaceutical chemists.

According to custom on Easter Tuesday, the whole of the scholars of Christ's Hospital, attended by their nurses and porters, went in procession to the Mansion House on Tuesday to receive their usual Easter gifts from the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. Fifteen Grecians received a guinea each, 14 probationers half a guinea, 38 monitors half a crown each, and 627 boys one shilling each. After the ceremony the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went to hear the second Spital sermon at Christ Church, Newgate-street, the preacher being the Rev. Wm. Rogers, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. F. Willan, owner of the yawl Dauntless, 170 tons, has been elected Commodore, and Mr. J. J. Whitley, owner of the cutter Eva, Rear-Commodore, of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has determined upon the following alterations in the names of streets, &c., in the metropolis:—The subsidiary names in Southam-street, Paddington, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered; the portion of High-street, Bloomsbury, in a line with Broad-street will not be incorporated with the latter street; and the portion of Broad-street in a line with Dudley-street will not be incorporated with Dudley-street; the houses at the southern end of Porchester-terrace, Paddington, will not be re-numbered; the subsidiary names to be abolished in that portion of the Seven Sisters-road situated between Holloway-road and Blackstock-road; the houses in Hall-place, Edgware-road, to be re-numbered; the subsidiary names to be abolished and the houses re-numbered in Acklam-road, Portobello-road, Kensington; the subsidiary name in Tollington-park, Islington, and Fonthill-road, Seven Sisters-road, to be abolished, and the houses are to be re-numbered.

Last week 2220 births and 1421 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 170, and the deaths 243, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 70 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 638 and 567, further declined last week to 509, and were 32 below the corrected average: 229 were certified from bronchitis, 168 from phthisis, and 72 from pneumonia. There were three fatal street accidents and forty-seven cases of injury and maiming.—Nottingham was the healthiest of the large towns of England last week, the death-rate being 17 per thousand per annum. The return for London was 22; Norwich, 19; Birmingham, 20; Portsmouth, 21; Wolverhampton, 22; Bristol, 24; Hull, 25; Liverpool, Newcastle, Sunderland, and Sheffield, 27; Oldham, 28; Leicester and Leeds, 29; Bradford, 30; Manchester, 33; Salford, 36.

At the meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday night—Dr. William Farr, president, in the chair—Mr. Frank P. Fellows read a paper on "Our National Parliamentary Accounts," in which he stated that the absence of a capital account in the Government books was apt to lead to errors which a commercial house could not encounter without serious risk. Whether the few millions that were actually accounted for were spent in current expenses or in increase of stock nobody could tell, nor could anybody at the present day give an estimate of the national property. It was this neglect of a most important item which had led to such anomalies as the uncertainty regarding the cost of any one of her Majesty's ships and the protracted waste occurring in dockyards and other Government establishments. Sir George Balfour, M.P., mentioned, as a case in point, that the sums appearing on the estimate for the purchase of arms were really a conversion of gold into stores merely. The chairman hoped that the Admiralty would go on as they had begun. Their system of stock-taking ought to become a model for every Government department.

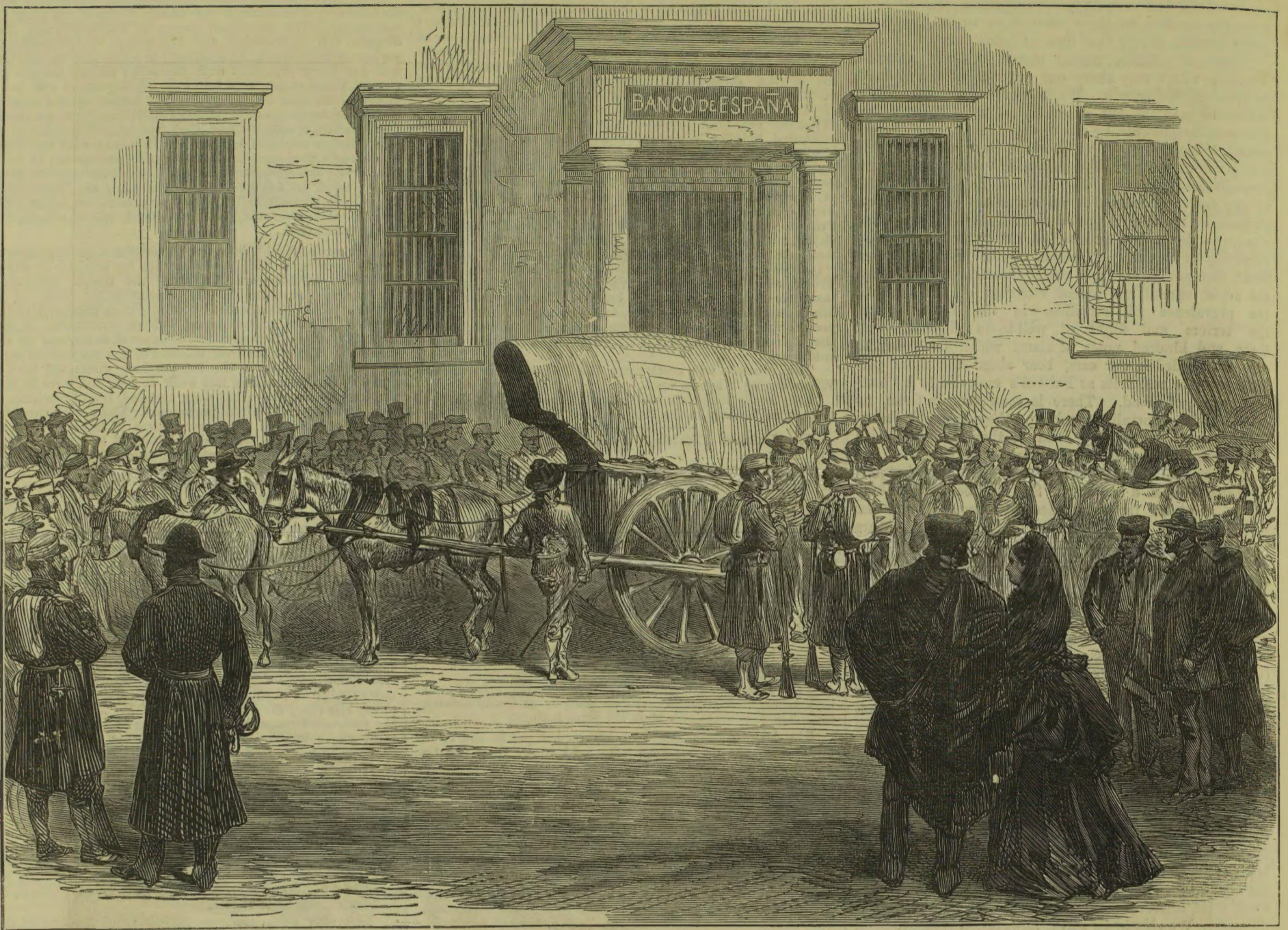
A fire, resulting in the loss of seven lives, occurred in Liverpool early on Sunday morning, in a small thoroughfare called Gay-street. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp by one Schorie, who had been drinking to excess.

Yesterday week the memorial-stone of the Chapel-street Independent Chapel, Blackburn, was laid by Mrs. Henry Shaw, of Highfield House. It is estimated that the cost will be £12,000, the greater portion of which has been raised; and accommodation will be provided for 1300 persons.

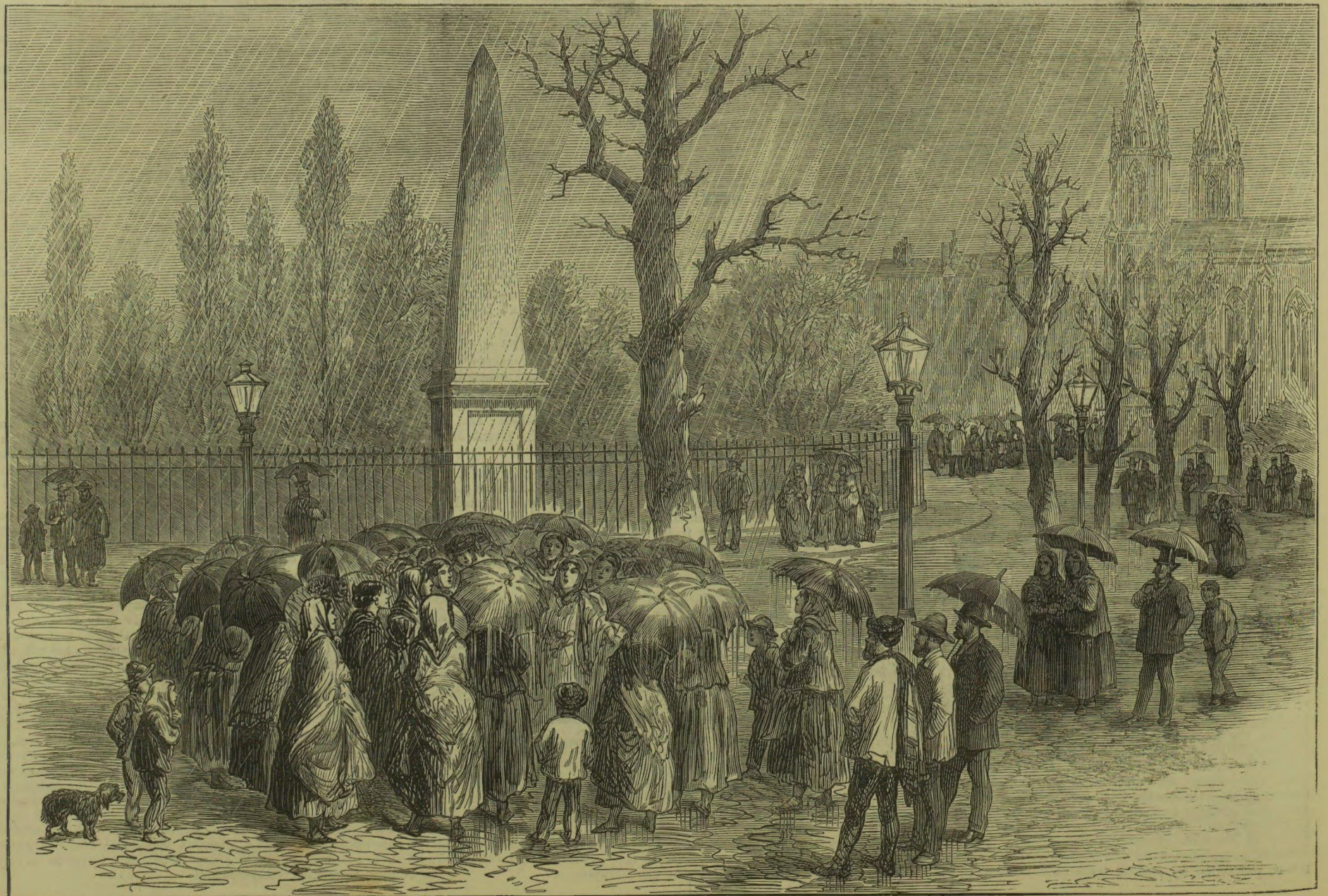
The Welsh Eisteddfod, a congress of Welsh bards and literati, and a popular festival, has been held this week at Llanberis, on the bank of the Lower Lake, one of the most romantic nooks in the Principality. Thousands of visitors assembled at the meetings, which were held in a pavilion of extensive proportions and handsome design. It was announced, on the authority of Sir Watkyn Wynne, and the announcement was received with deafening cheers, that the Prince of Wales had promised to preside at the Mold Eisteddfod in the first week in August.

### SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

Our Special Artist in Spain, Senor Raphael Bordallo Pinheiro, furnishes several sketches of the scenes lately witnessed at Madrid. The enrolment of volunteers and Gardes Mobiles is still going on; the former are to be paid, with rations of bread, 1s. 8d. a day for men in the ranks, 1s. 10d. for corporals, and from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. for sergeants—which is far better pay than has ever been given to the regular army, or to any other soldiers of their class in Europe. They are called out, upon these inviting terms, by a proclamation of the Republican Government, dated March 25, and signed by Figueras, the President; Castelar, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Acosta, Minister of War; Oreyro, Minister of Marine; Salmeron, Minister of Justice; Chan, Minister of Public Works; Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior; and Sorni, Minister for the Colonies. These right honourable gentlemen appeal to the sentiments of patriotism and love of civil liberty in the breasts of the Spanish people to take up arms for the extermination of the Carlist bands in Catalonia, in Valencia, and in Andalusia, but more especially in the northern provinces. The stores of old rifles or muskets and bayonets at Madrid are sold to intending volunteers in the Rastro, a quarter much frequented for the trade in secondhand clothing; and the populace seem rather too eager to get possession of military weapons. Another symptom of the disturbed condition of the popular mind is the frequency of open-air meetings for a political demonstration, which happens almost every Sunday. There was a meeting one Sunday to protest against the Government keeping in office those persons who had been employed in the public service during the short reign of the late King Amadeus. On the same day a number of women assembled to call upon the Minister of Grace and Justice for the immediate release of all prisoners in the gaols throughout Spain—not of political offenders alone, but of ordinary criminals. The Minister, of course, declined to receive their petition, and sent out to them his secretary, or some other subordinate person, to persuade them to retire. They were more easily induced to go home, because it rained at the time, and they had got rather wet, but such exhibitions are troublesome, and might become even dangerous. The unsettled state of the country in other parts of Spain has occasioned the sending of large sums in specie to be kept at the Bank in Madrid. The arrival of such a load, packed in boxes, and conveyed in rude carts, drawn by ill-matched mules, which are yoked in tandem fashion, attended by a strong escort of soldiers, is the subject of one sketch. Other illustrations, by the same artist, will be given in forthcoming Numbers of this Journal.



ARRIVAL OF SPECIE AT THE BANK OF SPAIN.



DEMONSTRATION OF WOMEN TO DEMAND RELEASE OF PRISONERS.



RECEIVING VISITORS ON EASTER MONDAY.

## BY THE WAY.

The health of his Holiness appears to have ceased to be one of those topics which are treated lightly by correspondents. There is too much reason to believe that the Pope is in a condition which gives his friends cause for graver feelings than anxiety. Something like convalescence to-day, something like relapse to-morrow, are symptoms which may not be very serious when a patient has the average chances of life before him; but his Holiness was born on May 13, 1792. It would seem that the close of his life is to be marked by incidents which, regarded from a Pope's point of view, must afflict him. The Italian Government has finally made up its mind to deal with the religious houses; and though the scheme, so far as we understand it, is at least as just and considerate as were the arrangements for the abolition of the Irish Church, its very essence is opposed to all the traditions of the Papacy. We have no doubt that the King of Italy, between whom and the 257th Pope there has ever been a strange bond of good feeling, would gladly have postponed this last reform until the present Pontiff could not be affected by it. But the interests of Italy cannot stand still even for the sake of one venerable man. Rome is in more urgent need of reforms than any metropolis in the world; and those who complain that such reforms are now pressed should recollect the system which has for centuries been adding abuse to abuse. It was the Papal system that sent back the historical Jew from Rome to his own city a Christian, for he declared that unless Papal authority were not of celestial origin it could never have existed amid such a fearful state of things, as he had witnessed. The work must be done, yet many who most desire it are sorry that it comes into the last days of the kindly old Pontiff.

Americans are proverbially good-natured, but, "though patience is a good nag, she will bolt." She is fairly justified in bolting now. The savages who are called the Modoc Indians have perpetrated an act of treachery which has not been surpassed for years. In the midst of a friendly conference with some commissioners of the United States the Indians suddenly rose and murdered several of the former. It is not surprising that President Grant, who had previously expressed a kind of "hopeless hope" that he should be able to deal mildly with the redskins, has now signified that he sees no other course than extermination. The granite fortress, of nature's making, in which these Modocs have so long been able to skulk, has been ordered to be more closely invested; and we doubt not that the American officers have learned by somewhat bitter experience how to get at their enemies. We shall speedily hear, we hope, that the savages have been stamped out. The most ultra sentimentalist cannot, for very shame, urge a plea for further toleration of such wild beasts.

Next week—that is to say, on Wednesday—will be resumed the Tichborne case, now to be presented in a new form. "Not where he eats but where he is eaten," or, rather, not where he attacks, but where he is attacked, will the "Claimant" now appear. It is not this time his business to endeavour to oust an infant heir, but to endeavour to prove that he himself has not been guilty of perjury and forgery. Mr. Hawkins and Serjeant Parry, with assistance, prosecute him. The press will, of course, record the daily progress of the case, and probably summarise the evidence; but it is certain that the most absolute fair play will be shown, as heretofore, and certain judicial action will have ensured corresponding good behaviour on the part of the Claimant's friends. Three of the best Judges on the bench will preside, and it is certain that the case will be fully and fairly laid before the jury. Let us hope that it will be a good jury. So comes "the beginning of the end."

It is nearly time for gentlemen who dine out much to prepare themselves with a little information on the subject of Persia, so that they may not altogether be put to shame by their gentle neighbours, who usually are taught geography. It may be convenient to some persons to be told that Persia is in Asia; that the name of its Sovereign or Shah is Nass'r-ed-Din, who was born in 1829, and has children; that the form of government is like that of Turkey; and that the laws are supposed to be based on the teaching of the Koran; and, if this latter remark be made, it will be open to young ladies of the class that Mr. Disraeli charges with being irreverent "in gilded saloons" to intimate that the execution of Persian law is probably as much in conformity with the Koran as that of English law is with certain other teaching. Most of the inhabitants of Persia are Mohammedans, and the head, or Church and State, is afflicted with only about 70,000 dissenters. The Mohammedans are of the sect of the Shiites, who, as Thomas Moore told us, "always flog, or desire to flog, the Sunnites." We suppose there may be about as many inhabitants of Persia as there are of Ireland, and the population of the former is held to be diminishing. It may be this consideration that has helped to induce the Shah to take lessons in the civilising arts. As a similar diminution is taking place in Ireland, a similar course on the part of her leaders might, perhaps, be beneficial.

The "thousands" had dismal weather for their holidays, except on Easter Monday, but excesses in the way of intoxication do not appear to have been so numerous as might have been expected. The Good Friday last year was hot and wet, and the people were driven into the public-houses. Chill as was the air, leaden the sky, this time, rain held off. We sincerely hope that the masses enjoyed themselves; but it would be absurd to say that their mode of taking enjoyment is of a promising kind. An English artisan's holiday is one of the hardest work. He is in a perpetual "drive" all day, and, if he is not exhausted at the end, his wife is dead beat and his children are cross with utter fatigue. It is to the credit of the parents that, as a rule, they are temperate when the temptation to be the reverse is so strong. It will take a long time to educate the many out of their gregariousness, which defeats the object they have in view; and it could be wished that a number of holidays could be sprinkled over the year, and no one of them in particular made essential. The old saints' days would have an advantage, if a man could keep festival on half a dozen of them, reserving right of choice and of neglect.

Mr. Ayton made, on the night the House rose, some remarks on ornamentation which deserve more notice than they have received. He pointed out that for one of the designs in the central hall of the Palace of Westminster the artist got £150, and the mere mechanics who executed it £500. This, he said, he did not consider encouragement of art. He proceeded to observe that we might be able to discover something better than recurrence to the ornaments of a semi-barbarous time. This is doubtless true, and we are cordially with Mr. Ayton or anyone else who insists upon the duty of an Age to invent its own art. "This Age," says Lord Lytton in his charming posthumous novel, "is a Prig." Be it so, and let us have priggism; at all events it is more manly and respectable than priggism—a word the author of "Paul Clifford" could understand. If the constant contemplation of the beauties and of the ugliness produced by our ancestors is to prevent our producing anything at all, and to make us satisfied to live on bad copies of both, our posterity will write some unpleasant things about us.

## THE BEARS AND BUNS.

Easter Monday, as usual in London, offered a great choice of places and ways and means of public amusement for the holiday folk of this great city. The Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park, improved by the opening that day of the new entrance opposite Primrose-hill, with the handsome lodge and canal bridge recently erected, giving access to that part of the gardens near the tunnel, were, perhaps, the most attractive resort in town, receiving 42,320 visitors, or not much fewer than the Crystal Palace. They came to see the lions, also the tigers, and, next to these, the bears, which allow themselves to be fed by every person ambitious of that honour, as is shown in our sketch engraved. We observe, indeed, that one of these grave beasts, who is a correspondent of the *Daily News*, signing his name "Bruin Boroo, Ursa Major," has uttered a plaintive growl upon the occasion of Easter Monday. Three bears of different species—the Syrian or Persian, the Japanese, and the North American—occupy the pit at the side of the raised terrace or esplanade at the end of the dens containing the lions and tigers. Two of them are constantly tempted to climb a high pole, from the top of which they can reach, not without painful stretching, a bun or orange held out to them at the end of a stick, umbrella, or parasol by their officious human friends standing at the railing of the terrace. This manner of treating them does not seem to be exactly what the bears would prefer; they say that they are nearly killed with kindness. "We are anxious," writes Bruin Boroo, "to oblige our visitors to the fullest extent within our power. The number of times I go up and down the pole to divert them on Easter Monday generally gives me a stiffness in the joints for weeks afterwards; for I am not so young as I was. As ten or twelve thousand cakes are offered me during the course of the morning and afternoon, I must, for obvious reasons, disoblige some people by refusing to eat every bun presented on a stick or a parasol. The quantity I consume from a mere sense of duty would astound you. As a rule, another bear and myself find it necessary to divide the work. We mount our pillar alternately, and then descend to munch our respective portions of cake. We are becoming more cautious and careful than we used to be in this respect. A scrap of newspaper which tumbled down to us some time ago informed me of several casualties from over-eating, or unwise eating, which had occurred in the neighbourhood. An ostrich, who died abruptly, was opened, and they found in his person change for three shillings in coppers, besides several other substances which had been forced upon him through a vulgar notion that the bird prefers old nails or horse-shoes for dinner to anything else. One of the seals, in crawling on the gravel, was heard by the keeper to rattle curiously, and on his demise, which occurred shortly afterwards, a whole pint of uncracked cobnuts was discovered on his inside. What I have special cause to complain of is that I am so often the subject of practical jokes. To have a nice bit of biscuit held just beyond your reach, or snapped from you as you prepare to take it, would irritate the best-tempered bear in the world. Have you heard of the horrible game of 'post office,' or 'posting a letter,' played off upon me so often? I am made to open my jaws, in hopes of having a morsel of bun tossed to them; but my tormentors only pretend to feed me, and I am left, with muzzle agape, for the crowd to laugh at. Late on the Monday, I need not say, I persistently keep the letter-box closed, and for this I am termed a sulky brute. As a public bear, however, I have a right to take care of myself, even though I risk some popularity by not always being equal to the engagements I am held to contract, through the circumstances in which I am placed. Your people should have a little more consideration for us on these holiday occasions. There is not an animal in the gardens who is not anxious to give pleasure to our holiday visitors. My white polar relatives splash in and out of their tank twice as often on Easter Monday and Tuesday as they do at any other season. In short, we are not so sorry after all to see a great deal of company. We have often dull and dismal weeks of it enough, when neither bun or nut is thrown to us, and when the rain falls for the benefit of no one but the ducks. Yet the grievances I have ventured to bring before you are not exaggerated. We do not wish to be gorged, or surfeited, or have 'post-office' played with us, or have babies poked too near us. I need say no more except that we are used to kind treatment from our keepers and guardians, and so all the more feel any slight put upon us. For myself and other bears I promise to be as lively and hungry as it is possible to be for the entertainment of our friends." We have left Bruin to tell his own tale, as a commentary upon the subject of our Illustration, and we hope it will be taken in good part by those concerned.

Some buildings in St. George's-square, Portsea, are being converted into a college for the education of Jewish ministers. It is to be called Aria College, in memory of Mr. Aria, who bequeathed £25,000 towards its establishment and support.

Dr. Griffiths, of Sheffield, has been appointed medical officer of health for the borough of Sheffield, at a salary of £600 per annum, and Mr. H. Allan public analyst. Mr. Harris Butterfield, surgeon, of Bradford, has been appointed by the Bradford Town Council medical officer of health for the borough, at the salary of £500 a year. Steps are being taken to appoint a public analyst for Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Dr. Charles Coleridge Poole, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and Mr. William Frederick Donkin, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, have been appointed Joint Analysts for Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

The annual conference of Yorkshire Sunday School Teachers was held, yesterday week, at Huddersfield, delegates being present from nearly every part of Yorkshire. The Mayor of Huddersfield presided at the morning sitting, and regretted the apathy of the working classes to religion and the vast element of secularism and infidelity that existed among them. A paper was read by Professor Green, D.D., of Rawdon College, upon the self-education of the teacher. A debate followed, in which Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., urged the necessity of the teacher educating himself with regard to his class. In the evening the annual meeting was held, presided over by Mr. C. Reed, M.P., who gave a long address on "The Place of Sunday Schools in National Education."

The present year will be the first in which the income tax has ever been at so low a rate as 3d. in the pound sterling. A partial exception, however, may be made in respect of the income tax of the early part of the century. Seventy years ago the rate was 1s. in the pound on incomes of not less than £150, and various rates from 3d. to 11d. on incomes between £60 and £150. The income tax in its first year—namely, 1799—was at the rate of 10 per cent on incomes of not less than £200, and various rates between £200 and £60; and the first year's produce was £6,046,624. The Act to make provision for the assessment of income tax and as to assessors in the metropolis was issued on Tuesday. The surveyors of taxes are now appointed assessors for duties on property under schedules A and B of the income tax, and also assessors of the inhabited-house duty in the metropolis.—*Times*.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 17.

The coming election of a deputy for Paris is producing the utmost excitement amongst the inhabitants of this volatile city, and the probable chances of the candidates, whose addresses are placarded on every dead-wall and hoarding, form at present the staple subject of conversation. The contest seems at present to lie between M. de Rémusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, although not put forward officially, must be regarded as the Government candidate, and M. Barodet, who is a Republican of the most advanced type, and ex-Mayor of Lyons, a city still tainted with the principles of Communism. In his address this gentleman advocates the immediate dissolution of the existing Assembly, the integrity of universal suffrage, and the speedy election of a Chamber intrusted solely with the government of the country; winding up with the necessity of giving Versailles a warning, and the statement that his success will be the signal for the establishment of a real Republic. M. de Rémusat, in his appeal to the electors, contents himself with a recapitulation of his past services, and the announcement of strict adherence to the policy of M. Thiers, with whom he has for very many years been on terms of the closest possible intimacy. Several of the President's supporters, however, seem to regard the candidature of M. de Rémusat for Paris as inopportune, and a deputation of moderate Republicans which lately waited upon him urged the advisability of a withdrawal, suggesting a nomination for some other constituency. This suggestion was not favourably received, and Paris is destined to be the scene of an exciting struggle between the advanced and the moderate Republicans. It appears probable that the remaining political parties will watch the struggle with folded hands, though a meeting of the Conservative Monarchicals is announced for the 19th inst., to take into consideration the best means of opposing both M. de Rémusat and M. Barodet. An Orleanist and Imperialist coalition is also spoken of. Meanwhile, public meetings continue to be held daily, at which the proceedings have hitherto, as a rule, been orderly and moderate, though one held on Monday evening at the Casino Cadet was marked by a slight riot, occasioned by some references made to the Commune.

M. Thiers, who attained his seventy-sixth year yesterday (Wednesday), and who, by-the-way, is looking remarkably well, seems determined to enjoy his sojourn in the capital. Dinners and receptions have been succeeding each other with rapidity at the Palace of the Elysée, whilst every morning the President is to be seen walking briskly about with an air of ease and unconcern somewhat marvellous considering the weight of public matters oppressing him. On Sunday a banquet was given in honour of M. de Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador to Berlin, the company present comprising the leading members of the diplomatic world and a number of the most prominent supporters of the existing Government. Amongst the former was Count Arnim, whom you are to have amongst you in London as the successor of Count Bernstorff, and who will leave behind him a well-merited reputation for suavity and tact, nowhere better displayed than during the long negotiations for the territorial liberation. Apropos of matters diplomatic, it appears that the official Spanish courier, who only reached here after fifteen days' delay, has brought no decisive reply to Senor Olozaga's request to be allowed to retire; so that gentleman will continue to represent the Spanish Republic. M. Jules Ferry, who has been absent as Envoy to the Court of Athens, has returned to Paris.

The close of Passion Week has been noteworthy for two celebrations—the one of a religious and the other of an exclusively mundane character. The former, which is known as "The Stations," took place on Thursday last. On that day all the churches were thrown open and certain altars set apart for the prayers of the devoutly inclined, who passed the whole of the day in pilgrimages from one place of worship to another, leaving a monetary offering at each. The other event was the annual "Foire aux Pains d'Epice," held at the east end of Paris, at which many thousand gingerbread images of M. Thiers were sold to satiate the gluttony of the rising generation.

As to the Easter festivities, which have been favoured with splendid weather, they have passed off in much the same way as usual. The boulevards have been thronged with eager crowds, attracted by the numerous marvels displayed in the windows of the leading shopkeepers, in the shape of Easter eggs, which are made of all sizes and all materials, and contain more novelties than it is possible to enumerate. Although the ceaseless mutations of social customs have rendered the once-famed Good-Friday promenade of Longchamps a thing of the past, Eastertide is yet noteworthy for the inauguration of the new spring fashions. Monday was the day selected by the leading members of the beau-monde for the display of a long series of superb outdoor toilettes, the occasion being the races of the Paris Spring Meeting, which were held on the course of the Bois de Boulogne, and which could not have attracted less than 20,000 spectators. The half-tones of colour which have reigned during the past autumn and winter are now being replaced in the ladies' dresses by brighter and more decided hues. Indeed, it has been remarked that there is every sign of a lavishness of display that bids fair to surpass even that of the Empire. The Bois itself is, thanks to the recuperative power of Nature, rapidly recovering much of its pristine beauty; and the healing hand of Time bids fair, with each successive spring, to efface much of the havoc wrought by the stern necessities of war. By-the-way, the painter Courbet, whose prominent part in the demolition of the column of the Place Vendôme will be remembered, has addressed a letter to the Prefect of his native department, the Doubs, complaining that the trees growing near Ornans are being cut down in such a manner as to cause considerable detriment to the natural beauties of the spot, and denouncing this proceeding as an act of vandalism. Such observations sound strangely from a man who destroyed a national monument.

Death has again been busy amongst us. On the evening of Good Friday M. Saint-Marc Girardin, the eminent writer and politician, expired at Morsang. He had left Paris on the Wednesday with the intention of visiting his son at Corbeil, but, feeling somewhat unwell, determined to break the journey at Morsang, where he was shortly joined by his family. No alarming symptoms ensued—indeed, he was to all appearance rapidly recovering—when, on Thursday evening, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and never rallied. M. Saint-Marc Girardin, who is, perhaps, best known in England from his connection with the *Journal des Débats*, to the columns of which he had been a constant contributor for some forty years, possessed oratorical abilities of no mean order. Elected to the Assembly as member for the department of the Haute-Vienne, and professing Orleanist principles, he became a powerful leader of the Right Centre, besides fulfilling the functions of vice-president of the somewhat turbulent body to which the destinies of the French nation are at present confided. It is feared that the stormy scenes which preceded and followed the resignation of M. Grévy, and in which M. Saint-Marc

Girardin was obliged by his official position to take part, had something to do in causing his death. The *Journal des Débats*, from which he withdrew on that paper openly espousing the cause of the Republic, pays a generous and well-merited compliment to his memory. Another seat has been rendered vacant by the decease of M. Morel, deputy for Lyons; whilst the death of M. Dorian, who filled the post of Minister of Public Works during the siege of Paris, has also to be recorded. There is not much news of an official character beyond the appointment of M. Pascal as Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, the resignation of M. Cantonnet, the Prefect of Lyons, and the publication of a decree fixing the date of the elections for four vacant departments for May 11. The Government has granted an annual pension of 6000*fr.* to M. Pietri, Prefect of Police under the Empire. M. Dorian, who was Minister of Public Works during the siege of Paris, has just died.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has been invited by the Emperor of Austria to visit the Vienna Exhibition, and has undertaken to do so if the political condition of Italy will permit him. Less gloomy accounts are received of the Pope's health. His Holiness rose from his bed on Monday afternoon, and gave an interview to several prelates.

## SPAIN.

Senor Castelar has sent a despatch to M. Thiers congratulating him on his seventy-sixth birthday, which occurred on Wednesday, and expressing the hope that the French Republic may be consolidated.

On Monday the Government handed over to Mr. Layard 27,000 *dols.*, being the indemnity which was paid for the release of two Englishmen, Mr. Bonnell and his nephew, captured near Cadiz by Spanish brigands on May 21, 1870.

The official gazette mentions that several encounters have taken place which have been unfavourable to the Carlists.

News published by the *New York Herald* that the troops in Porto Rico had rebelled is officially contradicted. The troops only asked for, and obtained, an increase of pay.

## GERMANY.

From Berlin we learn that the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, and a brilliant suite, will leave for St. Petersburg on the 26th inst. The same day the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia will proceed to Vienna, to be present at the opening of the Exhibition there.

The Burgomaster of Strasbourg has been removed from office by an Imperial decree, on the ground that he remains in the city solely because he believes in its ultimate re-incorporation with France. Herr Back, the Director of Police, has been intrusted with the office of Burgomaster, by Herr von Erns- thausen, the Governor of the district of Lower Alsace. The Municipal Delegates and Common Councillors of Strasbourg have protested against the removal of Burgomaster Louth and also against the appointment of Police-Director Back to administer by commission the functions of Burgomaster. In consequence of this declaration the council has been suspended for two months, and the rights and duties of the council have been intrusted to Police-Director Back.

## RUSSIA.

With regard to the campaign in Central Asia, a special telegram informs us that the Russian column which converges on Khiva by the caravan track running from Astrabad has started. It is anticipated that the attack on the city will be made early next month.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram, dissensions have arisen in Khiva. The Khan has executed his chief councillor, imprisoned his uncle and other influential persons, and sent the Russian prisoners to the Orenburg detachment.

## AMERICA.

The Government lately sent commissioners to negotiate terms of peace with the Modoc Indians. We now learn by a telegram from New York that, while the negotiations were pending, the leader of the Indians, Captain Jack, gave the signal for the massacre of the unsuspecting commissioners, and that General Canby and one of the commissioners were killed and another severely wounded. After the massacre the Indians attacked Colonel Mason's camp. Prompt measures are being taken to make a general attack on the Indians' position.

A fight between the whites and the negroes has taken place at Grant parish, Louisiana. The negroes were defending the Courthouse, which was set on fire, and as they ran out to escape the flames they were shot down to the number of a hundred, and two hundred were burnt to death.

Brigham Young, in a public announcement, has confirmed the report of his resignation of the financial trusteeship, and his intended settlement in Arizona, but will still retain the presidency of the "Church." Abandoning the old Mormon policy of exclusiveness, he heartily invites good citizens to settle in Utah.

The strike of the gasmen in New York proved a failure.

## CANADA.

By a majority of twenty-three, the House of Commons has passed the second reading of a bill for the adoption of the ballot at Parliamentary elections.

An inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic is proceeding.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian news by mail is summed up in the statement that the recent Intercolonial Conference has declared in favour of removing the terminus of the Suez mail service from Sydney to Melbourne. This is a considerable step towards the attainment of a fortnightly mail—an old rivalry between New South Wales and Victoria respecting the terminus having been its chief obstruction.

The Carl murderers at Melbourne have been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. They are to undergo this sentence where the Secretary of State may direct.

## PERSIA.

As the result of improved communication with the East, we have a telegram from Persia announcing the reception of Mr. Tylour Thomson, our Minister at the Court of the Shah, who expressed on the occasion kindly words in reference to her Majesty's choice of a representative, and hopefulness as to the result of his Majesty's approaching visit to London.

The *Post* says that the plan of the Shah's journey has been changed. He will not return, as first determined, by Constantinople and Athens; but proceed by Italy, Suez, Mecca, and Medina, remaining some days at the last-named place, and then cross the Persian Gulf to reach his own dominions.

A bloodless revolution has been effected in Panama, in which the people deposed President Neyra and restored the ex-President Corresso to power.

By an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope we learn that a new gold-field has been discovered within one hundred miles of Capetown.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that twenty-eight gold-mines have been recently opened in Eastern Siberia, all of which promise to be worked with profit.

In the last three months the eggs imported into this country were of the declared value of £530,787, against £377,747 in the same period of the preceding year.

During the Exhibition at Vienna the Imperial museums and galleries will be open to the public almost daily and gratis, by command of the Emperor.

An eruption of the Skaptar Yökull, in Iceland, took place on Jan. 9 and lasted four days, presenting a magnificent spectacle, which was visible from most parts of the island.

General Tell, the Minister of Public Worship in Roumania, has been intrusted with the portfolio of the Minister of Justice, M. Epurean having resigned.

The King of Saxony has subscribed 300 thalers to the Geographical Society of Berlin's fund for the Central African expedition. The merchants of Berlin have given 500.

A telegram from Brussels announces the conclusion of a Belgian loan to the amount of 250,000,000*fr.*, at 3½ per cent interest, at the price of 81.

The Mexican Congress has been reopened, and the President in his Message said that it would be satisfactory to the nation to know that steps had been taken to renew friendly relations with France.

The Italian Geographical Society, by a unanimous vote, has conferred upon the Commendatore Negri Cristoforo, who has so perseveringly promoted geographical science among his countrymen, the title of perpetual president of the society.

The people of Java are suffering terribly from famine. The Dutch Government is accused of not doing anything for the irrigation of the country. The consequence is that a single failure of the rice harvest through drought causes a famine.

A fire destroyed recently nearly the whole of the town of Joachimstal, in Bohemia. Out of 580 houses, 480 fell a prey to the flames, and 5000 persons are left completely destitute. Two aged women and two children lost their lives.

The new quarterly statement of the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund reports that portions of four more sheets of the new map have arrived in England, making a total up to the present of 1250 square miles, which represents the whole of last year's work.

"Gulliver's Travels" has been translated into Gujarati by a late student of the Dekkan College. At Surat a new dictionary of the language has been published, containing 22,000 words—a copious number. Gujarati has the advantage of being used by the stirring community of the Parsees.

Earthquakes, attended with great loss of life, have occurred at San Salvador, in Central America. They began on March 8. A telegram from Aspinall, via Havannah, dated April 5, says:—"San Salvador has been destroyed; 800 persons were killed, and property valued at 12,000,000 *dols.* has been destroyed. A fire followed the earthquake, and burned many buildings. The date of the catastrophe is omitted."

According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of British imports during the month of March amounted to £29,850,113, more than two millions sterling in excess of the value in March, 1872. Our exports in the same period were £21,744,213, being an increase of over a million and a half, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the month the quantity of coal exported was 977,324 tons.

From Japan we hear that the edicts against Christianity have been removed from the official notice boards throughout the empire. A proclamation has been issued by the Imperial Government, dated Jan. 22, which gives permission to all Buddhist priestesses and nuns to marry, and annuls the prohibition to eat animal food. The priests of this religion were freed several months ago from similar restrictions.

Intelligence from Cuba announces that Mr. O'Kelly, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, is out of immediate danger. The contents of the letter found upon him addressed by the insurgent President Cespedes to Mr. Bennett, which caused Mr. O'Kelly to be kept under arrest as a spy, are of a perfectly harmless nature. The British Consul has taken charge of the case of Mr. O'Kelly.

The ship Ramsay, 893 tons register, 1500 tons burden—Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts, 110, Fenchurch-street, London—sailed recently from Gravesend, bound for Brisbane, Queensland. The Ramsey is the 115th vessel that has sailed under the land-order system of emigration, and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing-cross, London. She carries 369 souls, divided into full-paying, remittance, assisted, and free passengers.

The value of a remarkable piece of circumstantial evidence is about to be tested at Florence, where a man who has the misfortune to own a red beard has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered an agent of the People's Bank, named Viterbo. It being observed that the right hand of the corpse was firmly clinched, the fingers were forcibly opened, and the grasp was found to contain a quantity of red hair. This led to the arrest of one Bergamaschi, under whose stove a large sum of money was discovered, his clothes being stained with blood.

The West African mail brings news from Cape Coast to March 22. The situation at that date is described as being "most alarming." A large force of Ashantee warriors, having beaten the Fantees, were marching to attack the settlements; and it was currently reported that the King of Ashantee intended, if possible, to wrest from us our new acquisition at Elmina. Several British men-of-war were at Cape Coast Castle, but they would be powerless to prevent the ravages of the foe inland. Mr. Keate, the new Governor at the castle, died on March 16, after a short illness.

Early last year the United States Congress set apart the region about the head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a national park; and a New York paper states that the superintendent, Mr. Langford, has issued his first annual report. It appears that a large part of the Yellowstone region remains yet to be explored. Access is gained to the park from the territory of Montana, for although a portion of the region is included within the limits of Wyoming, a perpendicular wall of basalt, in some places 5000 ft. high, forms a barrier which renders all access from the direction of Wyoming impossible. At present visitors are compelled to enter the Yellowstone region on horse-back, and over wild and difficult bridle-paths. Carriage-roads, however, can be constructed without much difficulty, and there are no insuperable obstacles in the way of building a railway by which the park may be rendered still more easily accessible. The wonders of the Yellowstone include geysers, in comparison with which the geysers of Iceland are insignificant; hot springs, vapour springs, mud springs, and mud volcanoes; falls of 350 ft. in height; canons of 5000 ft. in depth; streams so thickly impregnated with lime that they cover whatever may be exposed for a few days to their action with a thick coating of crystallised lime; and mountain and rock scenery of the most imposing character.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "A MATCH."

This water-colour drawing, by Mr. Heywood Hardy, in the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, has the spirit and truth of action always to be found in the works of this promising young artist. "A Match"—have we any right to infer that more than a trial of equestrian skill and speed between these young people is intended? For such a trial they are obviously very well paired. But may we not suspect a *double entendre* in the title? Are they not "a match" in another sense? Do they not look like a couple exactly matched for each other by nature; and is not this canter across the sands a type of their outset in the race of life? If so, who will not wish them God speed? Now they are buoyant with young energy, and spirits, and love; the road is smooth and soft, the heavens are calm and propitious. By-and-by those spirits will fail, the energy flag; their path may be hard and beset with obstacles; cloudy may gather, and storms burst overhead; yet, whatever may chance in the future, we still wish them God speed! This picture is engraved by permission of Messrs. Agnew.

## BERLIN PUBLIC CHARITY.

Several pictures of social life in the capital city of Prussia have been supplied to this paper by one of its Special Artists. The fullest information upon the subject of this week's Illustration will be found in Chapter III. of a newly published volume entitled "Poor Relief in Different Parts of Europe," by Herr Emminghaus, of Berlin, which has been translated from the German under the supervision of Mr. Eastwick, M.P., at the suggestion of Mr. Bosanquet, secretary to the London Charity Organisation Society. This useful and instructive book, issued by Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, affords minute and exact particulars of all the chief regular institutions for relieving distressed poverty, not only in the kingdom of Prussia, especially at Berlin and Elberfeld, but also at Bremen, and in Bavaria, in the Austrian empire, in Switzerland, in France, in Belgium and Holland, in Italy, and in Sweden and Norway. In the city of Berlin, to which our present notice must be confined, the communal municipality, acting through a special board of "Directors for the Poor," with 109 district committees under their control, have entire charge of all outdoor relief administration. It is the duty of the commissioners for each district to trace out, inspect, and deal with every real case of destitution. The total amount given in money during a twelvemonth was, in 1868, not more than £60,000; and in December of that year 8000 persons were so relieved. But the population has vastly increased since that time, and it is likely that the expenditure for the poor has been augmented in a still greater proportion. Foster-money is given to help mothers in bringing up their children, and medical aid is sent to the sick at their own homes. There are small potato-gardens allotted to poor fathers of families that they may raise food for themselves and those belonging to them; in the winter there are ten soup-kitchens partly maintained by the town authorities; and certain gifts of clothing and fuel are bestowed on particular occasions. Besides these kinds and ways of outdoor relief, there are several great institutions, municipal, Governmental, or of voluntary benevolence, for what is styled "close relief" indoors; the Royal Hospitals for the sick and insane, called La Charité; the Frederick William Hospital, with three minor branches, receiving aged and infirm persons; the Frederick Orphan Asylum, at Rummelsburg; the industrial and reformatory schools for neglected children; and the Workhouse or Asylum, erected in 1742 by Frederick the Great, for the temporary shelter and employment of homeless beggars. The last-mentioned Asylum, a scene with the applicants at which is shown in our Artist's sketch, provides daily for about 400 poor people, whose labour is made to defray two thirds of the cost. Such are the legal and official arrangements of Berlin for the relief of the poor. The system in practice at the manufacturing town of Elberfeld, which has been frequently discussed by English writers since Dr. W. C. Perry, of Bonn, first described it in the *Spectator* and the *Times*, is explained in the next chapter. This system we regard as the most encouraging example that modern Europe has yet shown of organised volunteer service, under the law, to administer a public relief fund. Imagine one of our second-class provincial towns, with its poorer quarters divided into about 250 separate groups of houses; and every member of the Local Relief Board, who would be a respectable citizen, tradesman, professional man, or gentleman of fortune, engaging to look after his two, three, or four poor families (never more) in the group allotted to him; personally visiting each household once a week, inquiring and looking at everything, then reporting to his district committee, which includes fourteen little groups of inspection, and getting them to grant a measure of needful aid upon his recommendation! We cannot doubt that Englishmen of the upper and middle classes—Englishwomen too—would be found willing to undertake this moderate share of unpretending public duty as cheerfully as the Germans do. They would supersede the greater part of the work now thanklessly and imperfectly done by the existing poor-law authorities; they would perform, in a thoroughly complete manner, what the Charity Organisation Society is only trying to effect, but with very partial and unequal results; they would become the trusted channels of private bounty, the allies both of the Christian minister in consoling misery, and of the police magistrate in checking vice and crime; they would be the eyes, the feet, the hands of that well-meaning body called Society in England, which has a kind heart, and not a silly head, after all, but which lacks the fitting instruments for any work of good!

Sir John Pakington opened, on Wednesday morning, the Convalescent Home established in connection with the Birmingham hospitals, and pleasantly situated at Blackwell, near Bromsgrove. The building has cost £14,000.

Lord Denman, on Wednesday, presided over a numerously-attended public meeting at Sheffield, which had been convened in support of the object advocated by Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., in his recently-published work. The Mayor of the borough was amongst the speakers.

As a consequence of the sudden rise in the temperature thunderstorms are reported in various parts of the kingdom. At Bangor, on Wednesday, during one of these visitations, a game-keeper in the employment of Lord Penrhyn was struck down and injured by the lightning.

Extraordinary prices were demanded for iron, on Wednesday, at Wolverhampton, and it is stated that the present quotations are unprecedented.—Advantage has been taken, by the War Department, of the present excessively high price of iron to sell off a great number of old guns, which have been lying for years in store at Woolwich Arsenal, after having been condemned as obsolete.



A BERLIN NIGHT REFUGE.



"THE SAVOYARD'S BREAKFAST," BY MEYERHEIM.

## "THE SAVOYARD'S BREAKFAST."

The poor Savoyard boy, who, sometimes tempted with promises of fortune by villainous "padroni," sometimes seeking on his own account a living less hard and precarious than that yielded by his own native mountains and valleys, has long been found wandering all over Europe, has frequently been treated as a theme for pity by poets and sentimental writers. A painter—Herr Meyerheim, an excellent German artist—has, but not for the first time, taken him up, in the picture, charming for its naïveté and natural feeling, which we have engraved. The boy himself differs but little from his fellows: one could tell his origin without hearing his patois or becoming a victim to his music. Happily, however, in this instance an accordion replaces that native instrument of keenest torture, the genuine hurdy-gurdy. He is accompanied by a little sister, and, of course, the traditional marmot forms one of the party. They have wandered into some district of Rhenish Germany, judging by the costume of the little girl standing beside the cow and the timber-built cottage beyond; and here they find sympathy from that comely, good-natured milkmaid, in the practical form of a breakfast of newly-drawn milk at discretion. To the marmot its kind mistress gives her first attention; and to the other children, that quaint little animal is evidently the most interesting of three little strangers.

## GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER MONDAY.

The Good Friday services at the various London churches were probably more numerous this year than on any occasion within the past century. Not only was every church open once or twice during the day according to established rule, but in a large number of churches there were as many as eight separate services, lasting from eight in the morning, and sometimes even earlier, until ten at night. At Westminster Abbey the Passion music from "The Messiah" was introduced in the afternoon. At St. Paul's Cathedral the greatest effect of the day was produced by Canon Liddell's sermon after evening prayer. It lasted upwards of an hour and a quarter, and attracted an enormous congregation. Taking for his text John xii. 24, the preacher delivered an impressive and eloquent address on the fruitfulness of Christ's death as symbolised by the death of the corn of wheat, the natural preliminary to its fructification. Those who kept the day merely as a secular holiday were not favoured with fine weather, for the day was chilly and dull, and this somewhat diminished the numbers of those who availed themselves of the excursions to the seaside and other places advertised by the railway companies. The suburban lines and the steam-boats on the river, however, were largely patronised, and the parks were crowded. Upwards of 38,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace, where there was a concert of sacred music, in which Madame Sherrington, Signor Mongini, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Harper took part. There were performances of sacred music at the Standard Theatre, the Surrey Gardens, the Elephant and Castle Theatre, the Shoreditch Townhall, and other places. In the evening the Surrey, Victoria, and Pavilion Theatres were engaged by the Good Templars for demonstrations in favour of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, each theatre being well attended; while Astley's Theatre was occupied by the South London Temperance Societies. The Democratic politicians had a field-day in Trafalgar-square, where the Land and Labour League celebrated its anniversary by a public meeting, which, however, was very thinly attended. The Labour Protection League had a procession of about 1500 of its members from the east of London to Hyde Park, accompanied by several banners and a couple of bands, where they held a meeting to explain the principles and objects of the league. In the evening, about five o'clock, there was a slight fall of rain, which continued at intervals until nine o'clock, when a thick, drizzling rain set in.

Fortunately for those who were looking forward to spending a pleasant holiday on Easter Monday, the weather presented an agreeable contrast to that which characterised the close of last week. The day was bright, sunny, and warm; the wind had changed to the south-east, and a clear sky took the place of the oppressive gloom of Good Friday. The Bank Holidays Act was generally observed, both in the City proper and in the business portions of the metropolis, and from an early hour in the morning well-filled trains were dispatched to the Crystal Palace and to the numerous other places of suburban resort which are within easy reach of London. At night concerts, theatres, and miscellaneous entertainments liberally filled up the measure of the day's recreation. The number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens was 42,320, and to the British Museum about 14,000. By four o'clock in the afternoon 10,210 persons had passed into the Bethnal-green Museum, and two hours earlier the visitors at the National Gallery were between 6000 and 7000. More than 43,000 holiday-keepers went to the Crystal Palace.

In accordance with ancient custom, the Aldermen and Corporation officers breakfasted with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on Monday morning, and then proceeded to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the first "Spital" sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury. In the evening a banquet was given in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and covers were laid for upwards of 220 guests.

Miss Hedley, eighty-one years of age, who has been an inmate of Oakham Workhouse, Rutland, sixteen years, has come into possession of £7000, and may succeed to £14,000 more. She was the daughter of a surgeon practising at Oakham.

Lord Coventry has addressed a circular to his cottage tenants expressing his disapproval of the Labourers' Union, as he believed its object was to create strife and discord. His Lordship advises all who are dissatisfied with their condition and wages to seek an agreement with their employers, without the intervention of a third person.

The imperial printing-office in Stamboul is busily engaged in bringing out a new edition of the "Destour," or code of Turkish laws, including the seven or eight volumes of the Ottoman civil code compiled by the recent commission presided over by Djavid Pasha. All the imperial presses are at work, and 50,000 copies of the code will be struck off.

Mr. Hilton Philipson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has made a munificent gift to the Northern Counties Orphan Institution. A proposal was made to erect an orphanage, at a cost of £8000, towards which subscriptions amounting to £3596 had been promised. Mr. Philipson has undertaken to supply the deficiency of £4404, in remembrance of his deceased mother.

The Devonshire magistracy has been honoured in the conduct of its senior member for the Torquay division. This gentleman—Mr. Marsh Phillips, who has reached the age of eighty-two—saw a child fall into the sea and drift away rapidly with the tide. He plunged in as promptly as if he had been a vigorous youngster, and swam to the rescue, but was becoming exhausted, when a town official, emulating his gallantry, also dived from the quay, and was happily rewarded by saving the child and rendering timely aid to the fine old English gentleman.

## THE CHURCH.

The Court of Fishmongers has made a grant of £100 towards the building fund of the new national schools of the poor and populous district of All Saints', Walworth.

Mr. Childers and Major Waterhouse, the members for Pontefract, took part, on Wednesday, in the laying of the foundation-stone of a Church of England infants' school in that borough.

Cheriton church was reopened, on Thursday, after a thorough restoration and enlargement, during which operations the tomb of the granddaughter of Sir Walter Raleigh was discovered, the date being 1716.

The Bishop of Ely on Wednesday reopened the parish church of Cheveley, near Newmarket, which has been restored at a cost of £2000, mainly through the munificence of the Rector, the Rev. J. F. Bradley.

The Bishop of Winchester, on Tuesday, consecrated a new church at Bournemouth. The district is that of St. Clement's, Springbourne, and hitherto the services conducted in the temporary church have been of a Ritualistic character.

The opening of the chancel and new organ at Southend church took place on Tuesday. The organ, a magnificent instrument, built by Messrs. J. M. and C. Corps, of London, was played by Mr. F. E. W. Hulton, organist of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

The Master of the Temple, Dr. Vaughan, will resume his public readings in the Gospel of St. John on Tuesday next, April 22, at eight o'clock a.m., in the Lecture-Room of the Middle Temple, and continue them every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday during the rest of the Easter Term.

An elaborate memorial stone, of strictly ecclesiastical design, by Clarke, of Manchester, has been placed over the family vault of the late Rev. Christopher Howe, the oldest Vicar of Glossop of whom there is any record, who died in 1849, after an incumbency of upwards of half a century, and being a clergyman for sixty-one years.

The parishioners of Old Alresford, Hampshire, have unanimously presented a handsome testimonial, as a token of affection and esteem, to the Rev. J. Sidney A. Vatcher, B.A., on his leaving that curacy. The presentation consists of a silver salver, bearing an appropriate inscription, and an engraved ivory card-case for Mrs. Vatcher.

The ladies and gentlemen of the choir of St. Mildred's, Lee, have presented the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, M.A., their late Incumbent, with a testimonial on his removal to Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, and the poor of the district have also presented Mr. Shore with a travelling dressing-case, inscribed, "With the respect and grateful thanks of the poorer members of his congregation."

On the 27th ult. the Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new church and burying-ground at Woodley, in the parish of Sonning, Berks, making the fourth place of worship for a population of less than 3000 persons. His Lordship also preached. The new building owes its origin to the late Mr. Robert Palmer, of Holme Park, whose death took place a few months since. He had set aside £6000 for the purpose, which his brother and heir, the Rev. Richard Palmer, has faithfully expended under Mr. H. Woodyer, architect.

The Bishop of London has fixed Sunday, May 11, as the day on which his pastoral relating to his fund will be read, and on the following Sunday, May 18, collections in aid of the fund will be made in the churches throughout the diocese. The anniversary service will be held this year in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the evening of Sunday, May 18. The meeting of clergy and churchwardens will be held at Sion College on Monday, May 19, at three p.m. A public meeting of all persons interested in the fund will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Thursday, June 26, at three p.m.

A magnificent stained-glass window has been placed in the east end of Llandrillo church, Conway, North Wales. The window is one with five openings and tracery, the subject being that of the Crucifixion, which occupies the compartments of the three inner lights. It is very rich and bright in colour, the whole forming a beautiful embellishment to the church. It has been designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, and presented by Mr. Edward Brooke, of Caen Wood Towers, Highgate, on recovery from a long and painful illness, which compelled him to resign the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, to which he was elected last Midsummer Day.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Cambridge open scholarship examinations have concluded at the colleges undermentioned:—*Sidney*—For Mathematics.—Wilson, King William's College, Isle of Man, £80; Vinter, City of London School, £40; Cobbold, Christ's Hospital, £40; Ashmore, Grammar School, Norwich, £40. The Johnson Exhibition was adjudged to Clayton, Collegiate School, Sheffield. For Classics—Patey, Sherborne School, £60; Spencer, Sherborne School, £50; Smith, Guildford Grammar School, £40. The sums mentioned are the yearly value. The undermentioned were elected sizar:—Briscoe, Christ's Hospital; Street, Marlborough College; Stevens, Bishop-Stortford School. *Christ's*—The scholarships for proficiency in classics and mathematics offered for competition to students who intend to begin residence in October next have been adjudged:—H. E. Savage, Haileybury College, £70; H. E. Dixon, Rossall School, £60; J. Greaves, private tuition, £60; C. A. Vince, Birmingham School, £50; L. B. Page, Repton School, £30; H. Smith, Lancaster School, £30. For Proficiency in Natural Science—H. N. Martin, scholar of the college, £100, instead of one of £70; W. Keeping, £50; W. J. Sell, £50. The sums mentioned are yearly values. *Emmanuel*.—Sparrott, Shrewsbury School, £60; Lyon, Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, £60. At *Trinity Hall* the undermentioned were elected:—E. C. Foa, University College, London, £70; and E. R. Hodson, Felstead School, £70. Proxime accessit—S. C. Lowry, Repton School. At *Caius*, Mr. F. B. de M. Gibbons, of Merchant Taylors' School, has been elected to an open scholarship for mathematics. Open minor scholarships at *Queens'* have been awarded as follow:—Mathematics.—Boissier, Appleby School, Atherstone, £60; Gilliland, Queen's College, Belfast, £40; Hancock, Sherborne School, £30. Classical Scholars.—Duffield, City of London School, £60; Jephson, Tunbridge School, £40; Sutcliffe, Shrewsbury School, £30.

From the list given last week of those who passed in the first class of the Second Previous Examination at Cambridge the name of Mr. H. L. Matthews was accidentally omitted.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have jointly made arrangements with the authors of the Revised Version of the Scriptures to purchase the copyright of their work and to print and publish the same, and all the expenses connected with the publication will be borne by the two Universities in equal shares. It has been erroneously stated that the publica-

tion of the new version of the Scriptures would be borne by the University of Oxford alone.

The half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh was held on Wednesday—Sir W. S. Maxwell presiding. Professor M'Gregor moved, "That it is resolved to represent to the University Court that the restriction by which a gentleman who has got the degree of M.B. is prevented from acquiring that of M.D., unless he has passed in Greek and logic and moral philosophy within three years after taking the former degree, should be removed, so far as that he shall be allowed to appear at examinations on those subjects at any future time." Professor Christian seconded the motion, which was agreed to. A *conversazione*, attended by nearly 800 ladies and gentlemen, was held on Tuesday night in the Museum of Science and Art, under the auspices of the various Highland clubs of Edinburgh. The object of the entertainment was to raise funds towards the endowment of a Celtic chair in the University. Lord Colonsay presided, and Professor Blackie gave an interesting address on the history and structure of the Gaelic language.

Professor Huxley arrived at Aberdeen on Monday, and is the guest of his assessor in the University Court—Mr. John Webster, advocate. He presided on Wednesday for the first time at a meeting of the University Court. The principal item of business before the Court was an appeal by a student of divinity holding Dissenting views against the decision of the Senatus depriving him of a bursary on the ground that he held such views. It was decided that the appellant had no claim to the bursary, and the decision of the Senatus was indorsed.

The Guthrie Scholarship at St. Andrew's University has been gained by Mr. William Rutherford, of Newlands, Peebles-shire. This scholarship was founded by Mr. A. C. Guthrie, of Torosay, and the late Mr. J. A. Guthrie, of Craigie, and is tenable for four years. Its value is £100 for the first and £50 for each of three following years. A few months ago Mr. Rutherford carried off an exhibition at Oxford, value £90.

Mr. Arthur Milman, son of the late Dean of St. Paul's, has been appointed assistant registrar to the University of London, in the room of Dr. Hirst.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have appointed the Rev. G. J. Blore, M.A., Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School, to the Head Mastership of the King's School, Canterbury, about to be vacated through Dr. Mitchinson's appointment to the See of Barbadoes.

The Rev. Dr. Collis has appointed Mr. John H. Berry, B.A., of Christ Church, as Physical Science Master in the College School, Stratford-on-Avon.

The Duke of Devonshire has offered for competition a gold medal to the best boy at the annual midsummer examination at Trent College. The family and friends of the late Mr. F. Wright, of Osmaston Manor, one of the chief founders of the school, and its first president, are raising money to erect a handsome chapel at Trent College as a memorial to him.

The Wolverhampton Grammar School has had £1000 worth of land given to it.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Although the usual Easter Monday volunteer review had been abandoned, the spirit of the institution was maintained, and several military displays of local importance took place. At Dover there were some highly interesting evolutions, in which the volunteers of the district took part with the troops in that and the neighbouring garrisons. The number of men engaged was about 4000, and the plan of the campaign was directed by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, commanding the south-eastern district. At Wimbledon there was a field-day, in which 3000 volunteers and regulars took part. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was in command, and the display was witnessed by a large number of spectators. There was a similar gathering at Alexandra Park, at which a number of metropolitan corps were put through a variety of movements by Colonel Page. A review of the county of Sussex rifle volunteers, under Colonel Dune, took place in Arundel Park.

The first of the annual rifle contests between the Victoria Rifles and the Cambridge University Corps has been concluded. The total scores were—Cambridge, 757; Victoria, 718.

The shooting season, which begins next month, promises to be an unusually busy one, programmes having already been issued for a great number of rifle meetings on a large scale in all parts of the country. An all-comers' meeting, with Snider rifles, is announced for the 22nd inst., at Totnes; on May 1 the Altcar Rifle Club will hold a similar meeting at the Altcar range; and on May 8 the great rifle contest for £1000 will be commenced at the Over Range, Gloucester, for which riflemen from all parts of the country will compete. The meeting will occupy two days, £450 being shot for each day, and £220 additional being awarded for highest aggregate scores. On May 19 and three following days the metropolitan volunteers will hold their first annual prize contest at Wormwood-scrubs. In June the county of Lancaster and other rifle associations will hold their meetings; and in July the Wimbledon and other meetings. A great all-comers' Snider rifle meeting, similar to that to be held next month at Gloucester, is also being arranged to be held at Birmingham.

A Rifle Shooting Association for the county of Middlesex, including the metropolis, has been formed. Its objects are those of the other sixty-nine county associations—namely, to sustain the number and efficiency of the volunteer force, by the encouragement given through them to rifle-shooting. The Marquis of Westminster appeals to volunteers to enrol themselves as members of the association, and to the well-wishers of the institution for pecuniary support. He has headed the list by a donation of £25.

Last Saturday afternoon a marker at the Birmingham volunteer rifle-range was shot through the head while inadvertently looking from behind the cover of the mantlet.

Lord Lovat having resigned the lord lieutenancy of Inverness-shire, the Master of Lovat has been appointed to succeed him.

The fifth annual congress of the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom was opened last Saturday at Newcastle, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun. A vote of thanks to Mr. Cowen, for his address, was moved by Mr. Hughes, M.P. A large public meeting was held in the evening, at which resolutions were passed in favour of co-operation. Industrial partnerships and co-operative banking engaged the principal attention of the congress on Monday. Papers on these subjects were read by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. G. J. Holyoake; and Mr. Hughes, M.P., made a statement to the congress respecting his bill to alter the Act of 1862 so as to enable societies to undertake banking operations. The congress closed its business, on Tuesday, with a general discussion on the requisites of true co-operation. Mr. Lloyd Jones objected to the recognition of any society which failed to pay a bonus out of its profits to its employés. The resolution adopted draws the line at a division of profit with labour or trade.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We never feel that the racing season has fairly commenced till we have "assisted" at the Newmarket Craven meeting, and certainly last Tuesday was a very brilliant "opening day" in every respect. For the weather, we can only say that the day might have been stolen from a July meeting; and the sport was magnificent—at least, in the opinion of those who, like ourselves, prefer quality to quantity, and would sooner have a good look at such animals as Prince Charlie, Vulcan, Hochstapler, and Negro than witness half a dozen handicaps, be the fields never so large. The Craven Stakes, with its two runners, was alone well worth the journey to head-quarters. Vulcan, in spite of all the work he has done, looked as bright and fresh as a two-year-old; but Jennings, as he looked at the gigantic "Prince," might well shake his head and say that "the old horse has got the hardest task he ever had set him yet." Prince Charlie now stands within a quarter of an inch of seventeen hands, and yet is thoroughly compact and well put together, having none of that raw, unfurnished look which was so noticeable in Rustic, and other equine sons of Anak. Fordham drove Vulcan along from start to finish, to try to find out the weak spot in the Two Thousand winner; but his roaring—if indeed he is a roarer, which we much doubt—does not affect him in the least over the R.M., and he fairly outstrode Vulcan in the last two hundred yards, and won very cleverly. The antagonism of Hochstapler and Hurlingham excited almost as much interest as the previous race, for it was felt that the result must materially influence the betting on the City and Suburban and Derby. Of course, after his hollow defeat several writers have found out that Hurlingham has not a good point about him; but this is far from being the case, as he is a handsome colt, with a remarkably neat and intelligent head, and was in beautiful condition. In fact, he was generally preferred to the Prussian representative, who was by no means fit—though quite as forward as he should be so long before the Derby—and who does not show to advantage in his slow paces. There is, however, no finer gallopper in the kingdom, and we have seen nothing equal to the style in which he came up the hill at the finish of the R.M. since the day when the luckless Macgregor shot away from Normanby, Kingcraft, and Co., up the same ascent. Hurlingham was not even second best, as he only beat The Colonel on sufferance, and we fear that some great mistake has been made in his trials, and that his City and Suburban backers must consider their money lost. Tourbillon, whom M. Lefevre purchased as a yearling for less than 100gs., has grown into a very fine colt, and we believe that he is the best three-year-old in the French stable, with the exception of Flageolet, so he naturally had no trouble in beating Idalia. Chandos (6st. 5lb.), who was made a very hot favourite, won the Brethby Stakes as he liked, and has since been backed at 50 to 1 for the Derby. He is a good-looking horse, but we fancied that he tired a little at the finish of the race; and his pedigree (by Oxford—Isis's dam) has a thorough T.Y.C. ring about it. The Biennial was rightly believed to be merely a match between Andred and Negro, and the pair attracted a good deal of attention in the birdcage. The former is a very big colt, by no means bad looking, but still rather narrow and high on the leg; while Negro has grown but little since last season, and, though very handsome and full of quality, is, we feel assured, too small to compete with horses like Hochstapler, Paladin, or Kaiser in the Derby. Andred was made a great favourite, for Negro was last in his trial; and in the dip Lord Falmouth's horse appeared to have the race in hand, but the moment he touched the hill it was all over with him, and Negro won as he liked. As Andred is clearly a non-stayer and cannot act up a hill, while the rest of the field were very moderate, too much importance must not be attached to Negro's victory; still, as we can state positively that Flageolet is very many pounds superior to the Biennial winner, patriotic Britons may very probably be disgusted by seeing a French horse win the Two Thousand and a Prussian the Derby.

We often hear of a day that deserves to be marked with a white stone, and we should certainly think that M. Lefevre has marked last Wednesday with a tricoloured one. Out of seven races he won five (he started nothing in the other two); and in the principal event, the Newmarket Handicap, he was first and third. The racing, on the whole, was very poor; but the easy victory of Planète over Lady Costa is noticeable from the fact that the winner could not get within a hundred yards of Hochstapler on the previous day. There was a severe scrimmage at the Turn of the Lands, in the Newmarket Handicap, which interfered greatly with the chances of Falkland (7st. 10lb.) and Enfield (7st. 12lb.), and eventually Houghton (7st. 2lb.) won pretty easily from Moorlands (7st. 12lb.).—La Méprisée (6st. 9lb.), M. Lefevre's second string, being third. Fordham, who won twice on Tuesday, had another capital day, as he secured four races.

The annual cricket-match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is fixed to take place at Lord's on June 23; and the Eton and Harrow cricket-match is fixed for July 1, at Lord's; and Rugby will meet Marlborough on the 3rd.

The contest for the public schools' racket challenge cup was commenced at Prince's Court on Tuesday last. Six schools—Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough, Winchester, Cheltenham, and Wellington—contested it; but Eton sent no representatives. In the first game Rugby (Barrow and Harding) beat Cheltenham (T. Pakenham and E. Browne) by four games to none. Then Harrow (P. F. Hadow and G. D. Leyland) disposed of Marlborough (F. H. Lee and A. K. Butterworth) in equally summary fashion. The third contest was far closer, as Wellington (F. S. Raikes and G. V. Harrison), after losing the first and third games with Winchester (R. H. Webb and J. Shuter), managed to win the fourth, fifth, and sixth. In the second round which took place on Wednesday, Harrow beat Wellington easily by four games to one; and the representatives of the former school defeated Rugby in the final tie on Thursday, and thus obtained absolute possession of the cup, which they won in 1871 and 1872.

On Wednesday last a most important race in open boats took place on the Tyne, between Robert Bagnall and John Bright. The course was from the High-Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, and the former started a very hot favourite at 3 to 1 on him. The result by no means justified these odds, as, after a terrific struggle, the men actually passing and re-passing each other three or four times in the last half mile, the favourite won by a bare length. Both men were completely rowed out at the finish.

At the meeting of the Wolverhampton Town Council, on Monday, the Mayor (Mr. I. Jenks) presented to the Corporation a handsome and massive gold chain, to be worn on special occasions by future Mayors of the borough.

The Bradford Canal was reopened for traffic, on Tuesday, with some ceremony. A few years ago the canal, which had long been a public nuisance, was closed by an injunction in Chancery. Since then the property has passed into the hands of a new company, who have obtained powers to construct works for supplying the canal with pure water.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The probate of the will and codicil of the Right Hon. John Cavendish, Lord Kilmaine, of Galston Park, Westmeath, granted at Dublin to Lord Lurgan, the son-in-law, one of the surviving executors, was sealed, on the 5th inst., at the principal registry of the Court of Probate in London, the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £16,000.

The will of General Sir John Scott, K.C.B., of Cromwell-road, South Kensington, was proved, on the 28th ult., by John Unthank and William Strickland Cookson, Esquires, the executors, under £18,000. The provisions of the will are in favour of testator's widow and children.

The will of Pantaleone Constantine Ralli, Esq., of 81, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved, on the 31st ult., by Eustratios Ralli and Stephen Augustus Ralli, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £140,000. After giving the income to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Ralli, for life, or so long as she shall remain unmarried, testator bequeaths the whole of his property to his children.

The will of Miss Laura Charrington, of Englefield-green, Surrey, was proved, on the 27th ult., by Edward Charrington and Spencer Charrington, the brothers, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. Among the legatees, the London Hospital is down for £200, free of duty.

The will of Nathaniel Muggeridge, Esq., late of 17, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, was proved, on the 4th inst., by Elizabeth Muggeridge, the relict, and John Frederick Muggeridge, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Charlotte, £500; to his executor, Mr. J. F. Muggeridge, £200, both free of duty; to his widow, £700, his residence in Phillimore-gardens and the furniture, his stock of the Stationers' Company, and the income of the residue of his property for life or while she remains unmarried; in the event of her marrying again one moiety of such income is to be paid to her. Subject to the widow's interest therein, the residue goes to the children of testator's brother, John Muggeridge, by his first wife.

The will and two codicils of Joseph William Thrupp, Esq., of 50, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Merrow, Surrey, have been proved by Miss Adelaide Thrupp, the daughter, and the Rev. Edward Thrupp, the brother, the executors, the personal property being sworn under £60,000. The Middlesex Hospital (of which deceased was treasurer) and the Clergy Orphan School, at St. John's-wood and Canterbury, get legacies of 100 guineas each, free of duty. Testator's widow, Mrs. Ruth Louisa Thrupp, is left certain furniture and an annuity of £1300 per annum, and the residue is left to testator's daughter, Adelaide.

The will of Mr. Edward Pugh, late of 195, Clapham-road, was proved, on the 3rd inst., under £60,000, by Charles Leeds Welldon, the acting executor. With the exception of a bequest to his sister-in-law, testator leaves all his property to his children.

Captain Annesly, of the second battalion 6th Regiment, stationed at Drogheda, who died recently, requested that after his decease a splendid grey charger, value £150, should be shot, and that a phaeton of great value should be destroyed. These requests were carried out. The deceased officer has bequeathed five shillings per week to support a Newfoundland dog.

The Australian papers state that the will of the late Walter Montgomery, actor, was proved in the Supreme Court on Feb. 6 by Mr. Thomas Pavey, the Australian executor. The will was made in 1868 in Melbourne, and was executed in duplicate, one copy being left with Mr. Pavey, and the other sent to the English executors, Mr. Forsyth, of Islington, and the Rev. W. Drake, of Grantham. There were a few curious paragraphs in the will. One was—"I give and bequeath to the said John Forsyth the sapphire ring, and one ruby and one diamond ring, given to me on board the Galatea by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh." "I give and bequeath to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh the watch-chain manufactured for me by Mr. Crisp, jeweller, Melbourne, the same which I have already offered to his Royal Highness at Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, but which he de- clared he would not deprive me of." "With respect to certain sums of money owing to me by some of my friends whom I have at times obliged, I wish the said John Forsyth and William Drake to insert advertisements in the *Times* newspaper for about a week, reminding them politely of my desire and request for (if convenient) payment of the same. It may be that some few friends of mine may desire some little memorial of me. If so, let them give the market price of the valuables, and the proceeds may be added to and form part of my personal estate."

The Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son and heir-apparent to the Duke of Bedford, attained his majority on Wednesday. The only public recognition of the occasion was the ringing of the bells of Bedford and Woburn.

The West Lancashire coalmasters met at Liverpool on Wednesday, and rejected the demand of the colliers for another advance of wages. The colliers in the Motherwell district, in West Scotland, have resolved to work only four days a week, "in order to keep up the present high rate of wages."

The third session of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland began on Wednesday in Dublin. The sustentation committee of the Irish Presbyterian Church met in Belfast, on Wednesday, and it was announced that the contributions to the Sustentation Fund for this year amount to £25,000, which will give to each minister £20 above the old Regium Donum.

The Attorney-General was present at a meeting of the Exeter Literary Society on Wednesday, and delivered a lecture on Wordsworth, whose poems, he said, afforded an intellectual pleasure which was at once innocent and ennobling. They created a sympathy with loftiness of character and purity of soul, and taught high and independent principles of judgment to be applied to all life, to all things, and to all people.

The honorary Chaplain of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, the Rev. Charles Boutell, corrects an error which we copied from the *Times* when we gave an illustration last week of their gunnery exercise on board H.M.S. President, their training-ship in the West India Docks. He informs us that these gentlemen, associated under the lead of Mr. T. Brassy, M.P., intend to learn seamanship and steam-ship crew's duty, as well as naval gunnery. No part of training will be neglected under those commissioned officers of the Royal Navy who will command them in their cruises for instruction at sea. They mean to become thorough man-of-war's men, real salts, and worth their salt. Among their visitors on Saturday, the 5th inst., with Sir John Pakington, Earl Ducie, Lord Henry Lennox, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Secretary to the Admiralty, were a few Admirals—namely, the Earl of Lauderdale, First Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Lord Frederick Kerr, Sir John Hay, M.P., the Hon. F. Egerton, M.P., and Admiral Cooper Key, with Captains Goodenough, Colomb, Thompson, and Biddlecombe; several members of Parliament, and civil engineers.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

Our Special Artist at Pekin has sent drawings of two very different subjects, which we put together for the sake of contrast. One is a school of native Chinese girls, connected with the London Missionary Society; the other subject is the Gaiety Theatre at Hankow. Both, however, of these local institutions owe their existence to the Europeans resident in China.

The girls' school at Pekin, though at present belonging to the missionary agency of an English Evangelical association, was originally founded by a French lady, who, in 1865, chanced to visit a boys' school at Pekin, and found the teachers at that moment expelling a little pupil. On inquiring the cause, she was told that the delinquent was a girl, who, anxious to get taught, had disguised herself as a boy. This child became the first pupil when the new school was opened. The school is now under the direction of Mrs. Edkins, wife of the English missionary. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, music, sewing, and embroidery are taught, and, this being a mission school, a religious education is given. The girls are partly Manchoo and partly Chinese. "The Manchoo girls," Mr. Simpson observes, "do not compress their feet; but the Chinese girls at school are allowed to do this, as it would stand in the way of their getting husbands if they did not conform to the manners of their own people. Many of them are well advanced in the Confucian classics. The teacher is a Manchoo, and well qualified for the post, having been born and brought up as a gentleman, although now in reduced circumstances, as most Manchoes are."

Hankow, where the English mercantile community have set up a "Gaiety Theatre," is a great commercial city in the very centre of China—a river-port, 600 miles inland from the sea-coast near Shanghai, and situated at the confluence of the Han river with the Yang-Tze-Kiang. It is adjacent to the ruins of an older city, named Han-Yang, upon a high hill across the Hsu, and directly opposite is Wu-Chang-Fu, the capital of the province, on the other side of the main river. The population of the three towns is reckoned at nearly a million. Hankow was first opened to foreign traders in 1861, and its commercial importance soon threatened to supplant that of Canton as a shipping port for tea; but the native Chinese merchants have contrived to get much of its trade into their own hands, while the needed reforms in the navigation of the Yang-Tze-Kiang and its tributaries have been too long delayed. "Here, then," says our correspondent, "there is but a very small foreign community, principally English, with a sprinkling of other nationalities; but the neat little theatre they have improvised, with the smart amateur company they have formed, is well worthy of notice. It was opened for the season on November 23, when two pieces were performed, 'The Irish Tutor,' and 'Peace and Quiet.' To get up theatricals in such an out-of-the-way place gives much healthy employment, with a fair proportion of excitement, to a number of different people. A gentleman or a lady must be found with enough artistic power to produce something in the shape of scenery; the ladies are expected, of course, to lend a hand in the way of getting up the costumes; some one of musical talent has to represent the orchestra; the theatre, also, must be hired and fitted up; the stage, foot-lights, seats, dressing-rooms, must be arranged; the actors themselves have to be chosen and their parts to be allotted, and they have to learn their parts. In India and China, where amateur theatricals take place, we find the primitive custom of the stage usually adhered to, as all the female characters are performed by gentlemen. In these days, when beards are much desired, and every means are used by young men to cultivate them, it is one of the difficulties of the case to get faces young and smooth enough to pass for those of women. But this difficulty is generally got over, and very presentable ladies make their appearance on the stage." Our illustration of "The Irish Tutor," as performed at the Gaiety Theatre, Hankow, will serve to give an idea of how such things are done there. It represents the scene where Terry O'Rourke personates his master, Dr. O'Toole, and explains his system of "taiching" his pupil. The gentleman who performed this character hailed from her Majesty's gun-boat Avon, and appeared in the playbill under that name. His acting, with that of Mr. Gundle Finger, and Mr. T. K. Soo, both assumed names, was most creditable. The performance was gone through without a hitch. It was more like a piece which had run its "hundredth night" than an improvised English play in the interior of China.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

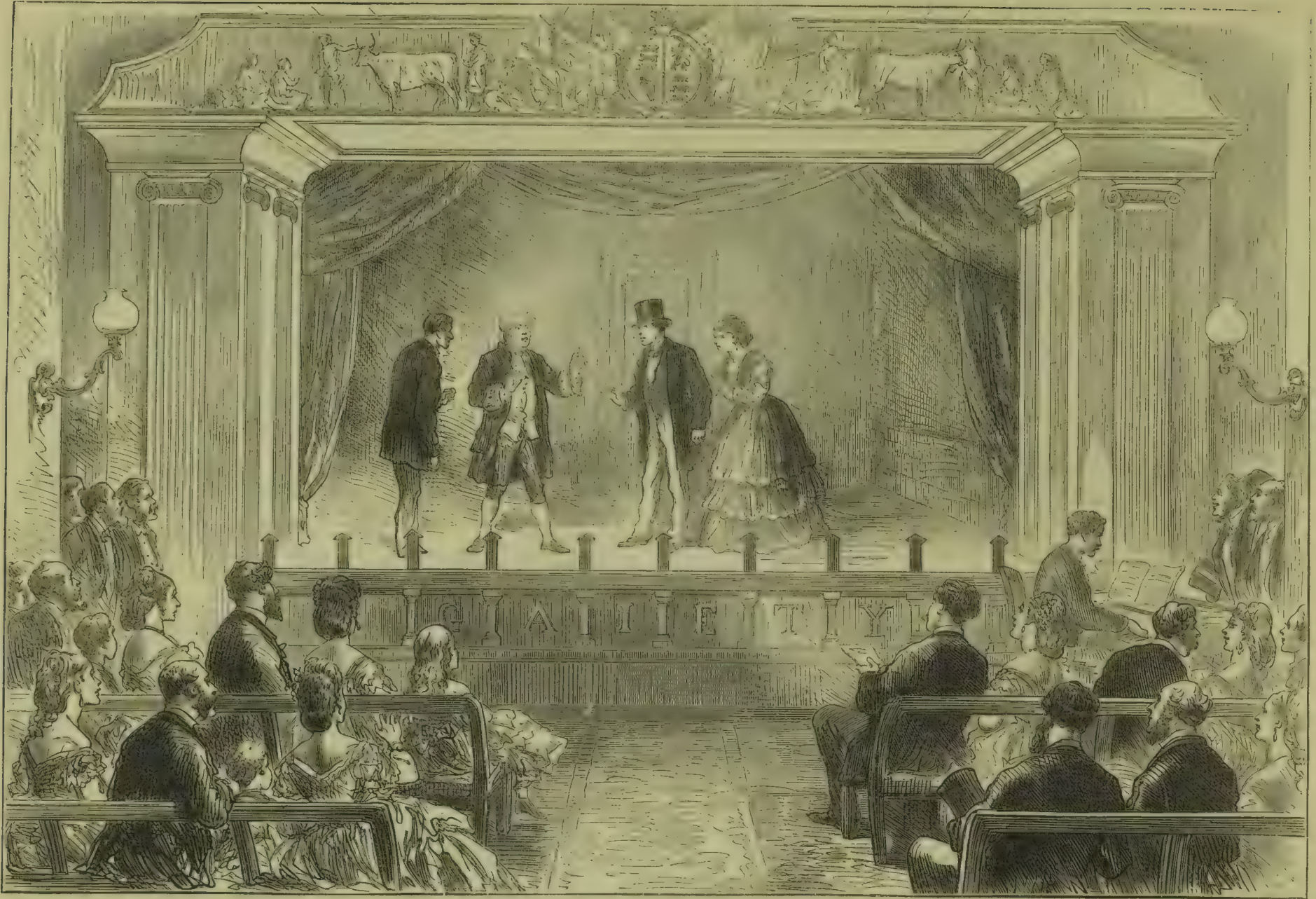
The North London Railway Company have, during the last three years, widened the line between Camden-road and Dalston Junction, and the City branch to Broad-street, for the accommodation of the goods traffic and the express services to Kew, Richmond, and the West-End, by way of Willesden Junction. The road has been adapted to be laid with four lines of rails. The engineering works have been of a heavy and costly character. At the same time the company have taken advantage of the opportunity to rebuild the stations at Camden-road, Barnsbury, Islington and Highbury, Canonbury, Hackney, and Bow—substituting buildings of a handsome and commodious character in place of the old wooden erections which were constructed when the line to the docks was made, about twenty-four years ago. Our engraving this week shows the new Highbury and Islington Station. The building consists of three wings, one of which is the Cock Tavern; the centre is the railway station; and the third part is a block of shops, designed to complete the range. The architecture is of an Italian character, freely treated; white Suffolk bricks being used for the face and Portland stone and red terra-cotta for the dressings. Some pains have been taken with the design and arrangements; and the convenience of passengers has been studied in a manner that does the company great credit. Mr. E. H. Horne was architect for the station buildings; the contractors were Messrs. Wicks, Bangs, and Company, of Bow.

Thirty English school boards have adopted Mrs. Crawshaw's form of petition to the Government in favour of a decimal system of coinage.

The Spencer Docks at Dublin were opened, on Tuesday, by the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer. The docks, which have been some years in course of construction, are the property of the Midland Great Western Railway Company. His Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Ralph Cusack, the chairman of the line.—The spring show of the Dublin Royal Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday. There was a large collection of English implements.

The sea-trial of the Devastation, on Tuesday, was most successful as to its real object of ascertaining the capacity of the engines for sustaining full steaming power. The six hours' run commenced at 10.15 a.m. and ended at 4.15 p.m. The average speed was nearly 131 knots; horse-power developed, 5679; and the consumption of fuel rather under 3lb. per indicated horse-power. There was nothing to try the seagoing capacity of the vessel, which still remains a problem for practical solution.

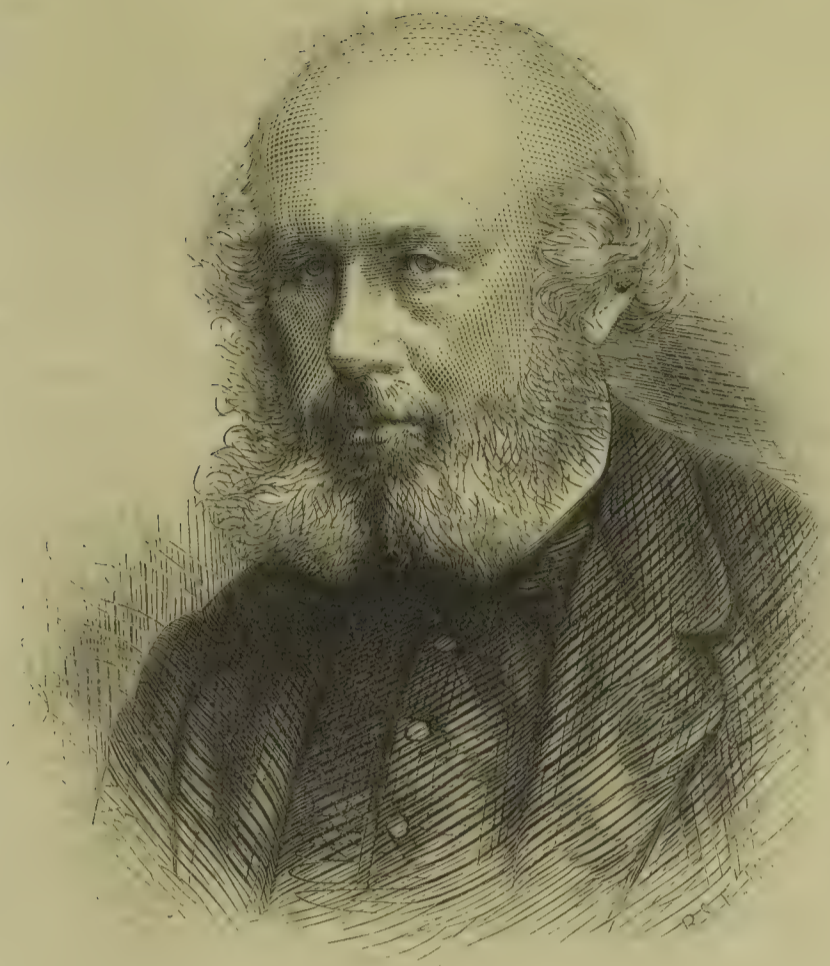
S K E T C H E S   I N   C H I N A .



THE GAIETY THEATRE, HANKOW.



GIRLS' SCHOOL, PEKIN.



THE LATE DR. BRYDON, C.B.

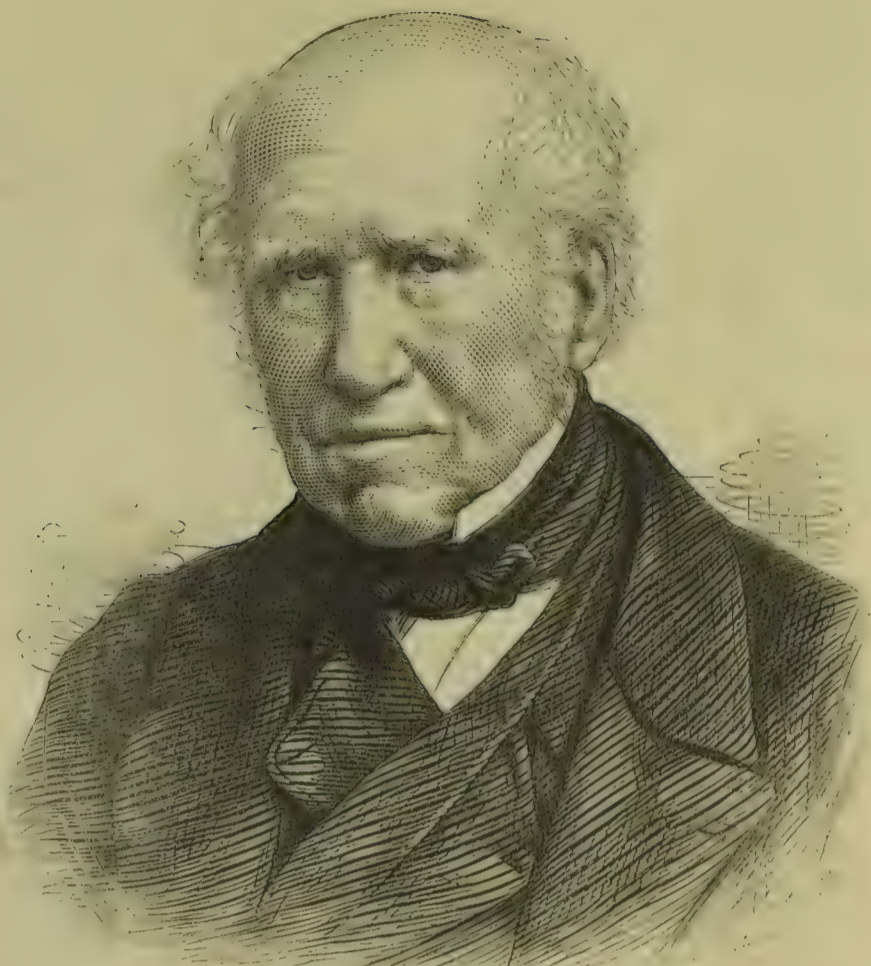
### THE LATE DR. BRYDON.

The death was lately announced of Dr. William Brydon, C.B., of the Bengal Medical Service. His name will be remarkable in Indian history as that of the one solitary individual of the 13,000 soldiers and camp followers of the British Army at Cabul who was neither killed nor taken prisoner in the memorable retreat from Cabul in January, 1842. Dr. Brydon, after some hair-breadth escapes from the Afghans, reached Jellalabad alive, though wounded and exhausted, all the other persons composing the British force having been either killed or taken prisoners. Dr. Brydon went through the rest of the siege of Jellalabad with the garrison under the command of Sir Robert Sale; and it was his singular fate to be again shut up with Sir

Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, and to pass uninjured through that long and trying siege. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Stuart, of Cromarty.

### SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

There have been two or three Sir William Hamiltons, of much celebrity, in the present century—the late accomplished Professor of Metaphysical Philosophy at Edinburgh; the late Astronomer-Royal at Dublin; and, of a preceding generation, the British Ambassador at Naples, distinguished by his antiquarian taste as well as by his diplomatic services. But the honour of knighthood recently conferred by her Majesty on the



SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, BRITISH CONSUL AT BOULOGNE.

British Consul at Boulogne has created another Sir William Hamilton, whose portrait is here presented for the gratification of many friends, his own countrymen and foreigners, long since acquainted with his personal and official merits. He is now eighty-five years of age, having been born in 1788. In early life he served in the Royal Navy, was taken prisoner of war in 1805, and was confined with others at Verdun till the Peace of 1814. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Flushing in 1817, and afterwards held the same post at Middleburg, Nieuport, Ostend, and Antwerp. His appointment at Boulogne was in April, 1822, so that he has performed consular duties there during fifty years, and has won the esteem of all who have, in business or in social intercourse, been placed in communication with him. A short time ago Mr. Hamilton made known his wish to



THE ISLINGTON AND HIGHBURY STATION, NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

retire. The inhabitants of Boulogne, English and French, were of one mind in wishing to pay him some compliment; and the result was the formation of a committee, including Sir Richard Wallace and most of the leading people of the town, who opened a subscription to present him with a testimonial. In the first few days a handsome sum was subscribed, and the Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne voted sums towards the testimonial, in ready and grateful estimation of the long-continued and useful services of the worthy British Consul. Besides doing this, they joined with the British residents at Boulogne in bringing his services to the knowledge of the Queen, who was then pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street.

### LAW AND POLICE.

Wednesday being the first day of Easter Term, the Courts of Law and Equity were opened with the usual ceremonial.

A jury at Liverpool were asked, on Monday, to estimate the damage which a widow of fifty-four years of age had sustained through the faithlessness of a master carter who was six years her junior. There was no pretence of "sentiment" in the case, and the jury fixed the damages at a farthing.

The last case tried at the Kingston Assizes was that of "Haukar v. the Société Générale," in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of about £4000, the value of four bonds. A number of pleas were put upon the record in answer to the claim, but the chief ground relied upon was that the securities in question had been obtained by fraud. On three of the questions put by the Lord Chief Justice to the jury the verdict was for the plaintiff; while upon the fourth leave was given to move to enter the verdict for the defendants.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on indictments charging him with perjury and forgery will, as at present arranged, begin at Westminster on Wednesday next, the 23rd inst. It is understood that the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush will be the Judges. The Claimant has made a fresh demand on the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench, which the Lord Chief Justice condemned as ill-timed. Through Dr. Kenealy, he asked for a rule calling on Mr. George Routledge, the publisher, to answer for a contempt of court committed in his book called "The Tichborne Romance." In granting the rule, the Court declined to make it returnable till after the Claimant's own trial.

At Bow-street another victim of lucrative "fancy work" offered to ladies desirous of earning a genteel income has made her complaint to the magistrate. The manager of an office in Tottenham-court-road made her deposit a guinea as security for about eighteenpenny-worth of materials supplied to her. Her further applications, either for more work or a return of the deposit, proved bootless. Nor could she obtain redress at Bow-street, the magistrate telling her that her only satisfaction would be to get the facts published by the press as a caution to others.

The dissatisfaction which is alleged to prevail among railway servants exhibits itself in questionable forms at some of the principal goods depôts. Henry Mowbray, a checker at Broad-street, was detected, the other day, by a policeman filling his pockets with ladies' silk neckerchiefs from packages in transit. He pleaded that it was necessary to make provision for his wife's approaching confinement. On searching his house, it was found that he had laid in for the same emergency a miscellaneous supply of boots, shirt collars, towels, and other soft goods. He was remanded.—A train inspector in the employment of the Midland Railway Company has also been detected in a course of systematic pilfering by a singular defect in his mode of procedure. One morning he had filled the pockets and lining of his greatcoat with loose tea. On his way home it trickled through, and by the track which it made the detectives were able to trace him into his very room. Brandy and other articles suspected to have been stolen were found in his possession.

Noyes and Bidwell were again brought up at the Mansion House on Thursday last for examination in regard to the great City forgeries; and after voluminous evidence had been taken they were again remanded.—The news simultaneously reached us that Austin Bidwell, who was arrested on his arrival at Havannah about a fortnight since, has escaped from his prison, and that the application for the discharge of George MacDonnell on a writ of habeas corpus has been rejected by the Court of New York. Bidwell has been recaptured. The London detectives who have arrived at Havannah have, it is stated, fully identified him.

An inquiry has been concluded at the Thames Police Court into an audacious theft of seal-skins from the Millwall Docks. Only one of the perpetrators is in custody, and he has been fully committed for trial. He and another man obtained from a wheelwright the loan of a dray and a loose name plate. The latter bore the name of Mrs. Lloyd, carrier for Sir Curtis Lampson and other importers of seal-skins. The men, by representing themselves at the docks as Mrs. Lloyd's employés, obtained eight casks of seal-skins, and got away with them. But they had overloaded the dray, and in Stepney it came to a standstill. Two detectives who were passing asked them about their load. The man who tried to answer them at last bolted, and the other was taken into custody.

An ingenious maid-of-all-work at Penge has been victimised by a fortune-teller. During her incantations Mrs. Nichols obtained from her dupe a black dress and a sovereign. The latter she pretended to return, wrapped up in a mystic packet—to be opened next day. The sovereign had meanwhile transformed itself into a farthing.

David Stroyan, a banker, charged at the Dumfries Assizes with breach of trust, embezzlement, and theft, pleaded guilty to acts which were palliated by his counsel as having been committed with a purpose to tide over certain pecuniary embarrassments, resulting from undue speculation. Lord Cowan passed a sentence of six years' penal servitude. The gross amount of the prisoner's defalcations was upwards of £21,000.

The Cork magistrate who was convicted of having violated the secrecy of the ballot has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment. A case was stated for a superior court.

The sisters Rea have been found guilty of manslaughter, the charge of Mr. Justice Lawson having opened for the jury a clear road to a verdict short of that which would have sent both women to the gallows. They have been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The nineteenth annual report of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland states that the number of sentences of penal servitude passed last year was 201. The total number of convicts under discipline was 1143—little more than half the aggregate for which accommodation is provided in the prisons.

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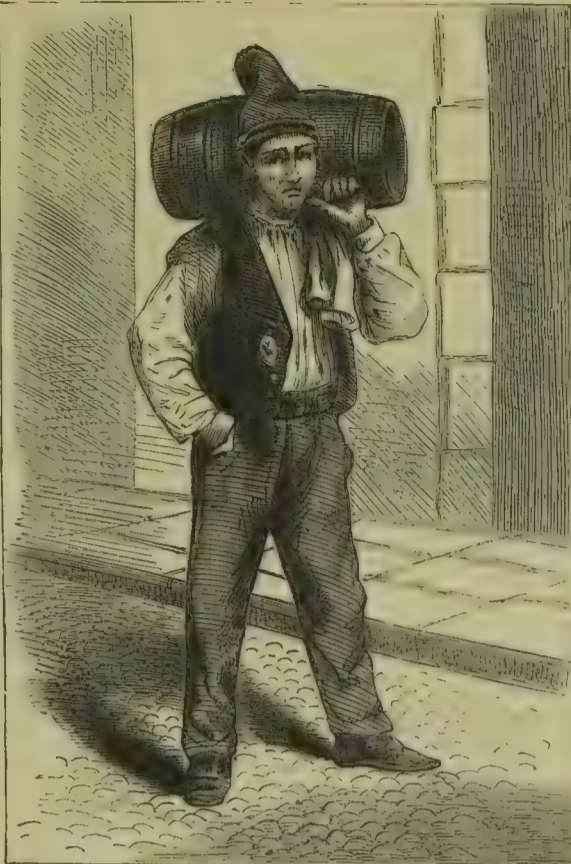


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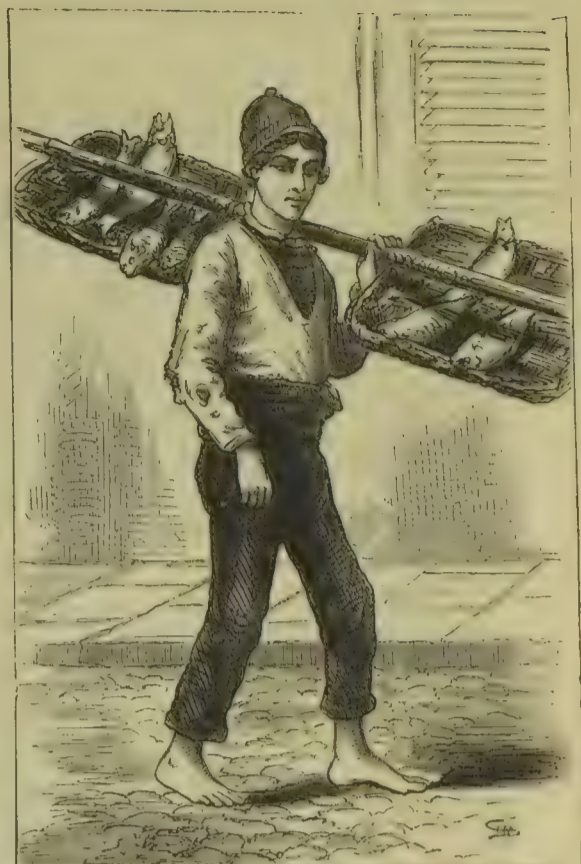
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## SKETCHES OF LISBON.

Several objects of interest to be seen in the capital city of Portugal and its neighbourhood are represented in the Engravings on a page of this week's Supplement. At Belem, on the commanding hill that overlooks the Tagus, near where that river meets the sea, the visitor finds some architectural monuments of the old glories of this kingdom. In the streets of Lisbon, too, his eye is caught by the figures of people belonging to various classes of labouring folk, who preserve some originality of attire. These are the kinds of subjects which are shown in our Illustrations; but a few words may be said of each in particular, while commending them to the reader's notice.

Belem Castle, as first seen by the voyager on board the steam-boat that is coming into Lisbon harbour, has a very striking appearance. It is a building in the Moorish style, constructed near the end of the fifteenth century, by the Portuguese architect, Garcia de Resende, for King John or Joam II. This monarch's reign was from 1481 to 1495; he was a resolute and energetic prince, continually occupied with his struggles against the faction of feudal nobles headed by the house of Braganza, and against the Moors still holding dominion in the south of Spain. He did some cruel and violent actions, but his stern rule was profitable to the kingdom by consolidating its government and clearing away the remnants of injurious feudal privilege.

His cousin and next successor, King Manuel, of the family of the Dukes de Viseu, reigned from 1495 to 1521, and this was the most glorious time of Portuguese history. A few years after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1487, by Bartholomew Diaz, the maritime, commercial, and colonial enterprise of Portugal spread the fame and power of this small nation all over the earth. Africa, Asia, and America were suddenly taken hold of by Portugal, at many remote points of their shores; and settlements were formed which have flourished, on the whole, as well as those of Spain and Holland. It was in 1497, very soon after the discovery of America by Columbus, that Vasco de Gama passed round the Cape of Good Hope to Mozambique and Zanzibar. The interior of Eastern Africa had been explored, shortly before this date, by the Portuguese emissaries Covilham and De Payva, who entered Abyssinia from the Red Sea. In Senegambia, Guinea, and Loanda, on the west coast, the Portuguese also established themselves. Military conquests on the Malabar coast of India founded the colonies of Goa, Calicut, and Cochin, which threw under the able rule of Albuquerque; while Siam, Malacca, and the Chinese Archipelago were visited by Portuguese commerce. In South America the discovery of Brazil, by Cabral, took place in the last year of the fifteenth century, but the first Portuguese colony there was planted in 1531; and it is worthy of remark that Brazil alone, contrary to the example of Spanish American provinces, has preserved a monarchical form of government in the western hemisphere. Magellan passed round the southern extremity of that continent in 1519, and thereby solved the problem, so long in dispute, of a maritime western route to the Indies. It was he who first of navigators, sailed all round the world. Such were the achievements of Portugal under King Manuel, besides his victories in Morocco and elsewhere over the Moslem foes of Christendom; and to this great age of national history belongs the Monastery of Belem, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations.

The site of the Belem Monastery was near the very spot where Vasco de Gama had embarked on his great voyage of discovery. The building of the church was begun in the year 1500, by the architect Boitaca, who was also employed in completing the much grander edifice of the Convent at Batalha, under the King's chief architect, John de Castilho. To the judgment of a visitor of correct taste this church will, perhaps, seem too profusely decorated. It is, like Roslyn Chapel, in Scotland, overloaded with architectural carving; and, though no doubt some of the carving is most exquisite, its beauty is entirely lost in the mass of decorative detail. The cloisters shown in our Engraving are among the finest in the world; these portions also of the monastery are highly ornamented with abundant and varied devices, amongst which are twisted pillars, like those of Roslyn. The monastery is now occupied by an orphan asylum. In the church here are the tombs of King Manuel, King John III., and King Sebastian, with later princes of the old Portuguese dynasty, previous to the union of Spain and Portugal as two separate crowns upon one head, which took place in the middle of the sixteenth century. Belem Monastery was erected with the profits of the new Indian trade, and was intended as a thank-offering by the King and people. Each of the other magnificent Portuguese foundations has likewise its peculiar character; those of Batalha and Alcobaça, which are more ancient; and that of Mafra, at once a Monastery and a Royal Palace, built in the early part of the eighteenth century by King John V., and resembling the Spanish Escorial in the motive of its design. This, as well as the Palace of Cintra, amidst the romantic scenery which Byron's "Childe Harold" describes, is within a short journey from Lisbon.

The street venders, in Lisbon, of some commodities in daily common use—those who sell water, milk, and fish—are likely to be observed among the city population. Two or three such peripatetic wayside dealers in articles of ordinary consumption appear on our pictorial page. The Lisbon water supply is drawn from the public fountains, and is carried in casks from house to house, in which service 3000 Gallegos are constantly employed. The milk-sellers have a very satisfactory method of giving the fresh-drawn milk from the cows, which they drive along the street to be milked at each door, so that there can be no doubt of the purity of the article supplied. The calves go with their dams, but are muzzled to prevent their sucking. Another thing in Lisbon which has a rustic air is the appearance of the bullock-carts. The roads along which Portuguese peasants have to bring their farm produce to the city market are not very good; there are steep hills to descend or climb, deep ruts, and stones that may be called boulders. But these rude highways are safely, though slowly, traversed by the primitive carts of the country. They go creaking over the land, drawn by sturdy oxen yoked to a single shaft, and laden with huge casks of wine, big bundles of straw, and other rural wealth. The oxen are urged on by their drivers with sharp-pointed goads, but the length of the iron points is now regulated by law.

Mr. H. S. Giffard, Q.C., has been elected to the chairmanship of the Carmarthenshire Court of Quarter Sessions.

A furious riot, involving a contest between the people and the police, took place on Sunday, at Drumcondra, near Dublin. It arose through an attempt at rescue. The police used swords and the mob stones. A policeman and a civilian were dangerously wounded. Several rioters were arrested.

A general exculpation of all concerned has been pronounced by the Board of Trade assessors at Liverpool appointed to inquire into the loss of the steamer Talisman. As to the vessel herself, it was declared that when she started on her last voyage she was strong and well found.

## NEW BOOKS.

An admirable work has now reached completion in the publication of the third and last volume of *The History of England from the Year 1830*, by William Nassau Molesworth, M.A. (Chapman and Hall). The contents of this volume refer to events which must be within the recollection of a countless multitude of readers who will be able to form an opinion, based upon personal reminiscence, as to how the author has performed the concluding portion of his arduous task; and the unanimous verdict is likely to be that he has combined brevity with fulness in a remarkable degree; that he has managed to avoid the dryness which might have been apprehended from his curt method of narration; that he has displayed rare discrimination in deciding what he should dwell upon and what he should pass over either with slight notice or altogether; and that he has been guided, on the whole, by the spirit of strict impartiality. It may, consequently, be hoped and believed that readers who derive this conviction from evidence which they are competent to weigh and sift for themselves will be induced to turn with confidence to the author's other two volumes for information and instruction touching historical facts which do not come within the range of their own memories. They will not find portraits drawn with magic skill and all aglow with vivid colouring, and they will not find incidents exhibited in the style which is termed picturesque; but they will find the volumes as full of matter as an egg is full of meat. This third volume opens with a few preliminary remarks upon the characteristics of that period which was ushered in by the tap of the warlike drum, summoning England to arms in defence of the sick man at Constantinople; and it ends with an answer vouchsafed to whoever may feel disposed to ask "how it came to pass that the same country which at the end of the year 1830 was with great difficulty supporting a population of thirteen millions should at the close of the year 1870 be maintaining in comparative plenty a population of more than twenty-two millions." There are six chapters. In the first is told the not entirely glorious story of the war which was brought to a far from triumphant conclusion by the semi-capture of Sebastopol, when the southern side of it was evacuated by the Russians. In the second the memorable Indian mutiny overshadows every minor occurrence. In the third the place of honour is accorded to the Budget of 1860 and Mr. Gladstone's statement, "which it was known beforehand would derive a peculiar importance from the treaty which had been negotiated in France and the fiscal changes which it would render necessary;" though the author does not forget to touch upon whatever else is interesting, such as the "affair of the Trent," and even so unhistorical a battle as the brutal prize-fight between Sayers and Heenan. The fourth commences with an account of the panic caused in 1862-3 "by criminals known by the name of garotters," and closes with a sentence in which there appears at the present time to be a touch of irony—"the American Government," says the author, "flushed by the victory they had just won, and strongly supported by the feelings of the American people, put forward claims for compensation, which the English Government peremptorily declined to entertain." And now we have virtually "paid up"! The fifth recalls to memory the famous "cave of Adullam" and the Reform Bill of 1867. The sixth is, for the most part, devoted to the establishment and the doings of the "Gladstone Ministry" up to the prorogation of Parliament on Aug. 10, 1870; though other matters, such as the "Abergele catastrophe," are duly chronicled, and some observations are made relating to "the course of events which had taken place in the Church since the date at which the author last referred to them."

How a gallant, sagacious, and meritorious soldier nearly went down to his grave without having received anything like adequate recognition of his services is clearly shown in *The Life and Correspondence of Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (Constable of the Tower)*, by Charles Rathbone Low (W. H. Allen and Co.); and the biographer seems to still feel aggrieved that his hero was not raised to the Peerage. The stanch old General, to whom the question of peerage or no peerage is now, no doubt, of no importance, strikes one as having been, in his lifetime, more ambitious of performing his duty than of accumulating titles; still, he was evidently pleased, in his simple way, when his deeds were properly appreciated and his merits even tardily acknowledged, and if a peerage would have made his declining years more enjoyable it is a pity he did not have one. Pollock, we are told by his biographer, saved India for us; and, if so, even strawberry-leaves would have been but a poor recompense. Pollock certainly forced the Khyber Pass and restored English prestige in India; and, if anybody doubts that he relieved the "illustrious" garrison, which is said by some to have relieved itself under the leadership of Sir Robert Sale, let the doubter read this biography and pay particular attention to pp. 278-9. The biography is deserving of particular attention on at least two accounts. First, it traces the spirit of mutiny amongst the Bengal sepoy to distinct causes and to a period long before the era of greased cartridges; and, secondly, it relegates to the limbo of detected falsehood an epigrammatic invention akin to "Up, Guards, and at them!" Pollock did not write to Nott at Candahar, "Advance, Nott," with its enigmatical and, bar spelling, double meaning. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that the popular version does not attribute the clever and at the same time bold message to Pollock, but by a probably impossible hypothesis to the imprisoned Lady Sale, that almost fabulous Amazon and heroic darling of the romantic British public. The biography resembles rather an historical episode than a description of a man's life—that is to say, it exhibits the subject in his professional almost to the exclusion of his private capacity, and, so far, it lacks the interest which belonged to the biography of Sir Henry Lawrence, whose domestic and moral characteristics were but lately set before an admiring circle of readers in such a way as to be a model for the imitation of youth in any sphere of action. Nevertheless, the lesson taught by the career of Sir George Pollock is of general application, in so far as it illustrates the principles of patience and perseverance, and suggests the amplifications to be allowed upon too literal an interpretation of the celebrated warning, "point de zèle." He was zealous with discretion.

There is something particularly fresh and lively, as if the spirit of adventure and the invigorating influence of the open air were transfused into the pages, in such books as *Adventures Afloat and Ashore*, by Parker Gilmore ("Ubique"), (Hurst and Blackett). The two volumes—though there is nothing seriously amiss with them, even from a pedant's point of view—would not, probably, be entitled to rank as ensamples of the most perfect literary composition; but the somewhat slapdash style is admirably adapted to the matter, and the matter is eminently calculated to relieve that sense of oppression which arises from a humdrum existence, and to relax that strain which is produced by the monotonous round of ordinary occupations. It is very pleasant to fancy, under the author's inspiration, that your "double-barrel," sent down by Dougall to Liverpool, is awaiting you "under the care of the Cunard agents"; that you save your train by the skin of your teeth; that you are in time

to catch the good ship *Abyssinia*; and that, after sixteen, instead of eleven days, by reason of persistent head-winds, you at last find yourself off Sandy Hook, and, a few hours afterwards, shaking hands with old acquaintances in hospitable New York. It is pleasant, also, to enjoy with the author and his friends a dinner of terrapins; and it is pleasant to take boat with him from Baltimore to Annapolis. Being in the author's company, one must, of course, kill something; and as good a way as any of taking one's murderous pastime is to go duck-shooting on a shivery morning with the author and a comrade named Sam and a retriever called Watch. A feeling of sadness may come over us, recollecting the price of "natives" in this country, when the author takes us to Tangier Sound and discourses eloquently to us about the abundance, excellence, and cheapness of the American oyster in those parts; but the sadness wears off through the interest excited by his description. Perhaps we do not feel anxious to test by personal experience but are ready to take his word touching the edibility of the musk-rat, which he likes exceedingly, and which, according to his account, is "so delicate and grateful to the palate" that it recalled to his memory "the incomparable canvas-back duck." The similarity of flavour he reasonably ascribes to the fact that the same plant is a favourite article of food both with the rat and the duck. It may be that the adventures, whether afloat or ashore, are not so numerous, so perilous, so extraordinary, or so strictly personal as some open-mouthed readers might be inclined to expect; and it is certain that to fill up four chapters or so, out of eleven, with a story "communicated" by "a fellow-countryman" is to run a risk of so dire an accusation as a distinct charge of "padding," especially when the "communication" has little or nothing of the sporting savour that might almost be demanded as a right; but there is, nevertheless, in the two volumes a great deal of buoyant and cheery writing, and enough of the sporting leaven to leaven the whole lump.

The second volume of M. Guizot's eloquent and picturesque *History of France*, translated with fidelity and spirit by Robert Black, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.), comprises the reigns of Philip VI., John II., Charles V., Charles VI., Charles VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII.; and M. Guizot has availed himself fully of the opportunity thus offered him of telling, in a particularly graphic and interesting manner, several tales—whether they fall in of themselves with the main course of the narrative or are merely episodic—which always have had, and always will have, a charm for all kinds of readers of both sexes and of all ages. The rise and fall of Van Artevelde, the madness of Charles VI., the career of Joan of Arc, the characters of and the relations between Louis XI. and Charles the Rash of Burgundy, and the Italian campaigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. are treated in the happiest and most attractive style of narration. Such persons and their affairs and characters would, of course, necessarily have to be dealt with at some length, as they were successively encountered in the regular channel of history; but there are other cases in which M. Guizot has earned the reader's thanks by turning aside into creeks and tributaries, and enriching his narrative with matters which, had he been of a niggardly rather than of a generous disposition, he was not bound to bring under the influence of his magic pen. For instance, he might have, though it would have been a regrettable omission if he had, left out his striking account of that private battle, as it may be called, which is reasonably supposed to have given rise to the famous saying, "Drink thy blood, Beaumanoir," and his touching account of Bayard's sojourn at Brescia and noble behaviour towards a certain lady and her two daughters. The accounts are not, strictly speaking, M. Guizot's own, for he quotes them in the words of others; but he has aptly fitted them in. While the memory of "The Happy Land" is still fresh among us it is worth while to read, in M. Guizot's pages, how Louis XII., whom his grateful commons called "The father of the people," but whom the nobles of a later if not of his own age contemptuously styled "the Royal snob," behaved when he was caricatured as a miser upon the stage: "I would rather," said he, "give the courtiers a laugh at my miserliness than make my people weep by my extravagance;" and when he was urged to punish some insolent comedians, "No, no," said he, "in the course of their ribaldry they may sometimes tell us useful truths; let them amuse themselves, provided that they respect the honour of the ladies." Nor does M. Guizot confine himself to putting notable events of history vividly and attractively before the mind's eye. In what he writes about the communes, the third estate, and kindred subjects, he performs the part of a profound investigator and a philosophical teacher. The second volume contains about seventy fine illustrations, drawn on wood by M. A. de Neuville.

## ITALIAN STUDIES.

To scholars whose taste is for literary history and for the critical estimation of surpassing poetic genius, Mr. J. Addington Symonds, of Magdalen College, Oxford, affords a high treat in his *Introduction to the Study of Dante* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Many translations of the "Divina Commedia," in different metrical forms, have appeared in English during the last fifteen or twenty years; and some of them, like Mr. Longfellow's, have been accompanied with a formidable array of notes and appendices, to indicate the sources of Dante's amazing conceptions or explain his frequent allusions to things and persons of his time. Essays had been written also by theorists who sought to prove that Dante meant to enforce a political or other controversial purpose through his visionary description of Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven. But there was still wanted a treatise which should give a fair account of the man and his place in mediæval Italy, as well as a just appreciation of his work and of the qualities of his mind. "A Shadow of Dante," by Miss Maria Rossetti, whose father and two brothers have made valuable contributions to the study of this subject, did not seem to us, when it was published two years ago, entirely suitable to ordinary English requirements. In the execution of his task, Mr. Symonds has shown great discrimination and a perfect mastery of all those considerations, belonging to the general principles of literary criticism, and to the civil and social conditions of Republican Florence in the thirteenth century, which have the most obvious bearing on his theme. He does not, however, enter much into some other matters which are, in our opinion, not less essential for its perfect comprehension. Such are the state of scholastic philosophy and theology in that age; its very partial acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics; its curious notion of Virgil as a necromancer; and its store of monkish legends, popular fables, and mystery-plays, which exhibited the wildest fantasies regarding supernatural existence. A learned French writer, M. Ozanam, has explored these topics with singular diligence; and the notes to Longfellow's version contain much information of the same kind. But no one has done better than Mr. Symonds in the attempt to define the merits of Dante as a poet, and to portray his moral and intellectual nature, having regard both to his writings and the circumstances of his life. This will probably be quite sufficient for the majority of readers, who do not perhaps care for an exact knowledge of antiquated and absurdly erroneous modes of thought. They are willing to take for granted that Dante shared the beliefs of his age—that he conceived of the whole

material universe as a system of concentric spheres, with our earth in the middle; of the infernal regions, as a funnel-shaped pit near Jerusalem, going down to the centre of this globe, with a corresponding mountain, graded and furnished for purgatorial ascension, on the opposite side in South Pacific latitudes; and of the celestial heights, as an enfolding series of ether rings, one above another, distinguished by the moon, the sun, and the planets, therein respectively stationed, with an increasing approach to the Divine abode, and "glory in the Highest." It is enough for the ordinary reader of Dante to have this general idea of the plan which is strictly kept to in his powerful representation of the world to come. He is to remember, also, that Virgil had previously given, in his *Æneid*, a description of Tartarus and Elysium according to the Greek mythology, which led Dante to work out the same imaginative problem, from a point of view not so much Christian as of the dreaming Dark Ages, only with a glimpse of Aristotelian ethical science. The unpretending essay of Mr. Symonds will now be found a most useful guide to the historical and critical appreciation of Dante, explaining the "Divina Commedia" by the help of his minor writings, the "Vita Nuova," the "Convito," and the tractate "De Monarchiâ," which are seldom perused for their own sake.

From a study of Dante to *Walks in Florence* (two volumes, Strahan and Co.) the transition is properly made without reluctance, and one could scarcely wish for more agreeable and instructive companions in the pleasant task of inspecting that famous Tuscan city than the Misses Susan and Joanna Horner. Their book has some resemblance of plan and method to the admirable *Walks in Rome*, produced a year or two since by Mr. Augustus Hare; and we can bestow no higher praise upon the Misses Horner's work than by declaring it quite worthy of being placed side by side with his two volumes, which were sent out by the same publisher, uniform in size and binding. The topography, the archeology, the historical traditions and literary or biographical associations of places, the architectural monuments, the collections of sculpture and painting, the palaces, churches, bridges, and streets of this fair old Italian town, which next to Rome has an attractive charm for the English, French, or German visitor, are minutely and correctly described. It is a great comfort to get all this needful sound and solid information, arranged in a convenient order for immediate local use, without any such effusions of sentimental admiration, or quotations of intrusive pedantry, as we find in less judicious guide-books. As with Mr. Augustus Hare for Rome (and recently for Spain), so with the Misses Horner for Florence, the tourist may now go well armed to encounter that bewildering crowd of strange beauties in scenery, and fascinating curiosities of antiquity, that will assail his mind upon the first arrival where so much is to be seen and learned.

Still lingering in the seductive mental atmosphere of Florence, we take up Mr. Walter Pater's *Studies in the History of the Renaissance* (Macmillan and Co.), which aptly corresponds with the line of observation and reflection suggested by a visit to "the Etrurian Athens" on the banks of the Arno. Mr. Pater, who is a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, proves himself an accomplished scholar of the most characteristic European styles and specimens in fine art and the *belles lettres*. But he is especially conversant with the Italian and French poetry of the fifteenth century, and with the times somewhat before and after that remarkable epoch in the intellectual life of the world. His book might very advantageously be read as a sequel to Mr. Symonds' essay on Dante above noticed, and likewise to another excellent treatise of literary history, Mr. Walter Besant's "Studies in Early French Poetry," which we had the pleasure of commending when it was published. English lovers of exquisite thought and feeling expressed in prose or verse, if they confine themselves to what exists in their own language, have little that is earlier than Shakespeare and Spenser, except the "Canterbury Tales" and other poems of Chaucer. These are, indeed, worth more than a vast heap of the old French, Italian, or Provençal romances, allegories, and affected love ditties. But there is much profit to be gained by examining those quaint products of a remote age and foreign clime. The birth and youth of the modern world, its Protestant Reformation, its outburst of fresh thinking forces, nay, its Shakespeare and Bacon, cannot be rightly understood without some knowledge of the process by which mankind emerged from the Dark Ages, awaking to freedom from the millennial dream of terrified superstition and the real bondage of feudal barbarism. This consummation was marked by the universal manifestation throughout Europe of a passion for studying and imitating the examples of Greek and Latin classical antiquity, which tendency, beginning, as we think, with Dante in the thirteenth century, reached its highest pitch under the Medici, and in the school of Michael Angelo, just before the ecclesiastical conflict provoked by Luther. The accurate survey of its progress has employed many learned and sagacious writers; but there is still much left to be done, of which Mr. Pater seems well qualified to perform a not unimportant share. He sets out with the true remark, that Italy in the fifteenth century displayed, in the completeness of its æsthetic culture, an unusual combination of various forms of mental activity, "in art and poetry, philosophy and the religious life, and that other life of refined pleasure and action in the open places of the world." How and why this wonderful richness and versatility of Italian genius came to be accompanied, in that and the next age, with an awful degree of moral corruption, and with practical atheism under the formal profession of Romish Christianity, represented by Popes Alexander VI. and Leo X. is an inquiry that Mr. Pater has not sought to answer. He confines his attention rather to the dominant ideas and fashions in poetry and the fine arts, in rhetoric and what passed for moral philosophy, which had not, after all, much valid influence upon the social life of pampered voluptuaries and perfidious intriguers in Macchiavelli's day. Beginning farther back, after a slight glance at one of the most pleasing samples of thirteenth-century French poetry, he treats of Pico della Mirandola, a revived Neo-Platonist, who should have lived at Alexandria a thousand years before; next, of the painter Sandro Botticelli, and Luca della Robbia, the sculptor; from these he proceeds to those undeniably great men, Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, whose works in different kinds are famous, yet whose spirits are mightier than all their works. A graceful French muse of the sixteenth century, that of Joachim du Bellay, is reviewed in the succeeding chapter, which brings us well on towards the Elizabethan poets; and there might have ended the history of the Renaissance, but for the rise of a German school, so late as the eighteenth century, intent upon the same endeavour to re-vivify Greek ideas, both of human life and of plastic art. Winckelmann, who helped to form Goethe, belongs properly to the Renaissance, and fitly holds a place in this treatise. It concerns a special tendency of modern thought, not yet entirely passed; for we presume that Gibson's statues are still more or less worshipped by a number of educated persons at this day. Goethe, too, is mainly of the Renaissance, and his influence is yet felt among us. The parallel between his genius, or temperament, and that of Leonardo da Vinci, as suggested by Mr. Pater, seems to have a real foundation in the history of their life and work. Nearly all that he has to say about the

mind of Goethe, and the course of æsthetic culture in modern Europe, is worthy of attention. But we must seriously dissent from his concluding remarks upon the claim of such culture to engross the best part of individual life. "The poetic passion and desire of beauty in art and nature" cannot with impunity be made the supreme impulse of our mental activity. If the moral and intellectual experience of Greek, Italian, and German art-epicures can teach any lesson for our instruction, it is a warning against this seductive tendency, which soothes and refines, but is also likely to enervate, the mind that submits to its fascination. "Studies of the Renaissance" afford us a continual illustration of this effect. It is only since the German youth have shaken off its spell that the giant strength of their nation has surprised the world. The same story is told by the recovery of Italian freedom.

#### AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

A public-house frequented by seafaring men is the place chosen for the starting-point of the story, in three volumes, entitled *Oakshott Castle*, by Henry Kingsley (Macmillan and Co.). The author, for some inscrutable reason, has preferred to add fiction to fiction by adopting the stale device of pretending that the novel was "written by Mr. Granby Dixon," and only "edited by Henry Kingsley;" and the novel itself is described as "being the memoir of an eccentric nobleman." And certainly there can be no more doubt about the nobleman's than there is about the author's eccentricity. The opening scene at the public-house is capitally put upon paper, in a rough but free, dashing, and vigorous style; so is the shipwreck which follows; and at intervals throughout the whole tale there are traces of a masterly as well as of a bold and an original hand and spirit. Nor are the graces of really poetical workmanship conspicuous by absence; and their presence almost atones for a few little piles of purposeless and meaningless doggerel. Of genuine wit or humour there is scarcely a tittle; but the spurious sort is profusely employed. For the most part, the characters, the incidents, the dialogues, the Parliamentary proceedings, and whatever is either said or done, are as wild and contrary to common experience as it was possible to render them; and the diction continually reminds one of that which is in vogue amongst the slangier class of schoolboys. There was, probably, never a novel in which lunacy and lunatics were more frequently alluded to; and there has seldom, if ever, been a novel in which those words could figure more appropriately. The book, indeed, if it should be introduced into Bedlam and similar establishments, would have a fair chance of becoming a great favourite. At page 213 of the third volume the cheerful picture is presented of "two lives ruined for the love of one woman," and "that woman," it is added, "was a lunatic." The words quoted will be sufficient to show upon what foundation the romance is constructed. As to what is accessory and episodic, the curious and far from credible adventures of a boy who is carried off by gipsies, and who escapes from them only to have less chance than ever of being restored to his friends and his social position, afford the author the necessary means of filling up the best part of a volume. A great deal is made, too, of a marvellously beautiful girl, whose parentage is, to say the least of it, obscure, whose behaviour is wholly unconventional, whose language is occasionally and more often than is agreeable that of the American prairie, whose personal charms include a bullet-wound which prevents her from wearing a low dress, and whose accomplishments are so extensive and so lady-like that she is a perfect mistress of that noble art which is required for the proper execution of an Indian war-whoop. A very remarkable phenomenon is the facility with which one or two of the characters lose and recover, as circumstances demand, their memories and their powers of recognition; and scarcely less remarkable is the almost magical fashion in which financial operations are conducted: it surpasses alchemy. In fact, the novel is altogether marvellous, and runs a risk of being considered crazy.

How a cruel robbery was involuntarily perpetrated, and how an act of self-sacrifice was heroically performed, is the chief burden of the tale contained in the two volumes entitled *Ten Years*, by Gertrude Young (Chapman and Hall). The robber, it is sad to relate, was young, lovely, and apparently guileless, and the tools she employed in the perpetration of her dreadful deed were the fascinations with which she had been endowed by the bountiful hand of nature, and the victim was one of those angelic beings who get displaced from their proper sphere and are found haunting our terrestrial world instead of confining themselves to a fitter abode in the upper regions. At the same time, it must be admitted that both the robbery and the self-sacrifice might have been avoided had the robber and the victim not fallen in with such a man as, for no comprehensible reason, ladies who write novels delight to honour and nearly everybody else would be delighted to kick. A prig, with little or nothing to recommend him beyond the bluish grey of his eyes, and the wave of his hair, and the smoothness of his dancing, has a title and thirty thousand a year and the hearts of two charming women freely bestowed upon him. Such is the reward, when a woman has to allot the prizes, of priggishness and inconstancy, if only the possessor of those qualities assumes a superior air, behaves somewhat roughly and rudely, and is eloquent upon the subject of politics. The eloquence, by-the-way, is left to the imagination of the reader, who may, therefore, stubbornly decline to believe that the aforesaid prig ever displayed any at all. How various ladies looked, and dressed, and befloored their hair in times of joy, or grief, or excitement, is described with considerable minuteness; and some useful hints may probably be picked up. There are many pathetic situations, which would have been more impressive if the sufferers had been less unreserved; for speech somehow seems to take off the edge of sorrow; and when two women, who have been loved by the same man, discuss the matter together and come to an amicable arrangement whereby he may marry one and still be a dear friend of the other, the feeling excited is little more than one of mild surprise and partial satisfaction. The lesson inculcated by the story will very likely be regarded by most ladies as admonitory, and will induce them to solemnly vow that they will never wait ten years for anybody, especially if they have nieces who promise to be, after a lapse of ten years, exactly what they themselves were, in youthfulness and attractions and name, at the beginning of the decade, for it is not always that there is an eligible Major in reserve for the broken-hearted aunt.

A modicum of patience and perseverance and a mind prepared to be neither bewildered nor shocked by what is mystic and transcendental or outspoken and unconventional are required for the proper appreciation of *Johannes Olaf*, by Elizabeth de Wille, translated from the German by F. E. Bunnnett (Henry S. King and Co.), otherwise a perusal of the three volumes will be found to be a tough job, very difficult of accomplishment. It is not that there is any lack of interesting characters, powerful scenes, and moving incidents both by sea and by land; there is, on the contrary, an abundance of such desiderata; their effect, however, is impaired by a deficiency of compactness in the story and by the too frequent interpolation of not always

very intelligible and nearly always very diffuse remarks, suggestions, reflections, inquiries, and speculations touching the spiritual, moral, intellectual, and sensual qualities and qualifications of human nature. For English readers the romance of Johannes Olaf has one special charm; it introduces them to an unfamiliar atmosphere and to a peculiar nationality. Johannes is the grandson of an old gentleman who boasts a descent from the ancient sea-kings, if not from the divine Thor, and who combines the stature and physiognomy of a Teutonic deity, the soul of a poet, the wisdom and learning of a philosopher, the indifference of a Stoic, and his own original Christianity with a habit, which would be considered reprehensible in some circles, of travelling about the world, and, whilst he abstains from marriage out of regard for his sister, becoming a very Abraham through the awe and veneration with which he inspires other men's wives or daughters. Thus it happens that Goneril, the mother of Johannes, is illegitimate; but she, so far from feeling any shame, openly glories in the fact that she is a "sea-king's daughter." She marries a genius, who is a most incompetent schoolmaster but an almost inspired painter, and who, having achieved a most exquisite picture of an Eve so free from drapery that a discreet matron covers it up with a sheet, dies of consumption. She also dies, of drowning. Johannes, thus left an orphan, has a gloomy future before him; and one is quite ready, considering his parentage and the physical and mental gifts he inherits, to expect that his life will be a very extraordinary one. And expectation is more than satisfied. He is tried in the fire, and the purity of his natural metal is vindicated, but not before he has done what other noble creatures cannot be recommended to attempt. He, without going through any nuptial ceremony, lives with a beautiful young woman, and he murders a young gentleman to whom she, through stress of poverty and the wiles of an artful old hag, transfers her favours if not her affections.

A quiet story, unexceptionable in tone and liberally supplied with pretty women, pretty scenes, and pretty sentiments, is to be found in the three volumes entitled *Beautiful Edith*, by the author of "Ursula's Love Story" (Hurst and Blackett). It will command the attention and sympathies of the softer rather than of the sterner sex, and especially of such young ladies or young women as have not succumbed to modern ideas, but still hold that love is the main business of life, whatever may be taught by certificated mistresses or "sweet girl graduates." To such fair readers the minutest details will, of course, be acceptable; they will follow with unlagging zeal every phase in the dalliance of the puppets; they will understand, though the rest of the world may not, why at a critical point in the social intercourse between a gentleman and a lady a mysterious remark should be made to the effect that "he was helping her to apple-tart." There may have been quinces in that apple-tart. As for the young lady whose name is Edith, she is introduced at the very second page of the first volume, and at once creates a favourable impression. She is at that time "rather more than sixteen years of age, with wonderful eyes, eyebrows, and eyelashes;" but her affectionate friends are as yet doubtful whether she will ever deserve to be called beautiful. It is not improbable that the feminine portion of her friends think in their secret hearts—the wish, of course, being father to the thought—that she will not; but, luckily for the title of the novel, she does. Her personal appearance and her other peculiarities, as she changes from girlhood to womanhood, are dwelt upon with rather more circumstance than an ordinary reader will find agreeable; but, as she is apparently intended to be a physiological and a psychological study, the circumstantiality could hardly be avoided. It was, however, quite within the bounds of possibility to have surrounded her with fewer friends and acquaintances; and the advantage of such a plan would have been that she would all through the tale have remained more distinctly impressed upon the mind of the reader, who, amidst the multiplicity of personages, all nearly equally interesting or uninteresting, is in danger of becoming utterly bewildered. Nor is the chance of bewilderment lessened by the complications of relationship existing amongst various individuals, though there are, certainly, persons to be met with who, having perhaps a great deal of time on their hands, rather enjoy a labyrinthine condition of kinship in a novel, and feel quite a huntsman's pleasure in recovering a lost scent by continually harking back to preceding pages. On the last page but one of the third volume a certain Goody Green remarks that "a man may not marry his grandmother, nor a woman the two sons of one mother;" and in these words there is an allusion to the romance of Edith's life and to the crowning incident of the story, for two sons of one mother wooed her and won her. She more than half married one and quite married the other; and it was a terrible catastrophe which enabled her to accomplish the feat.

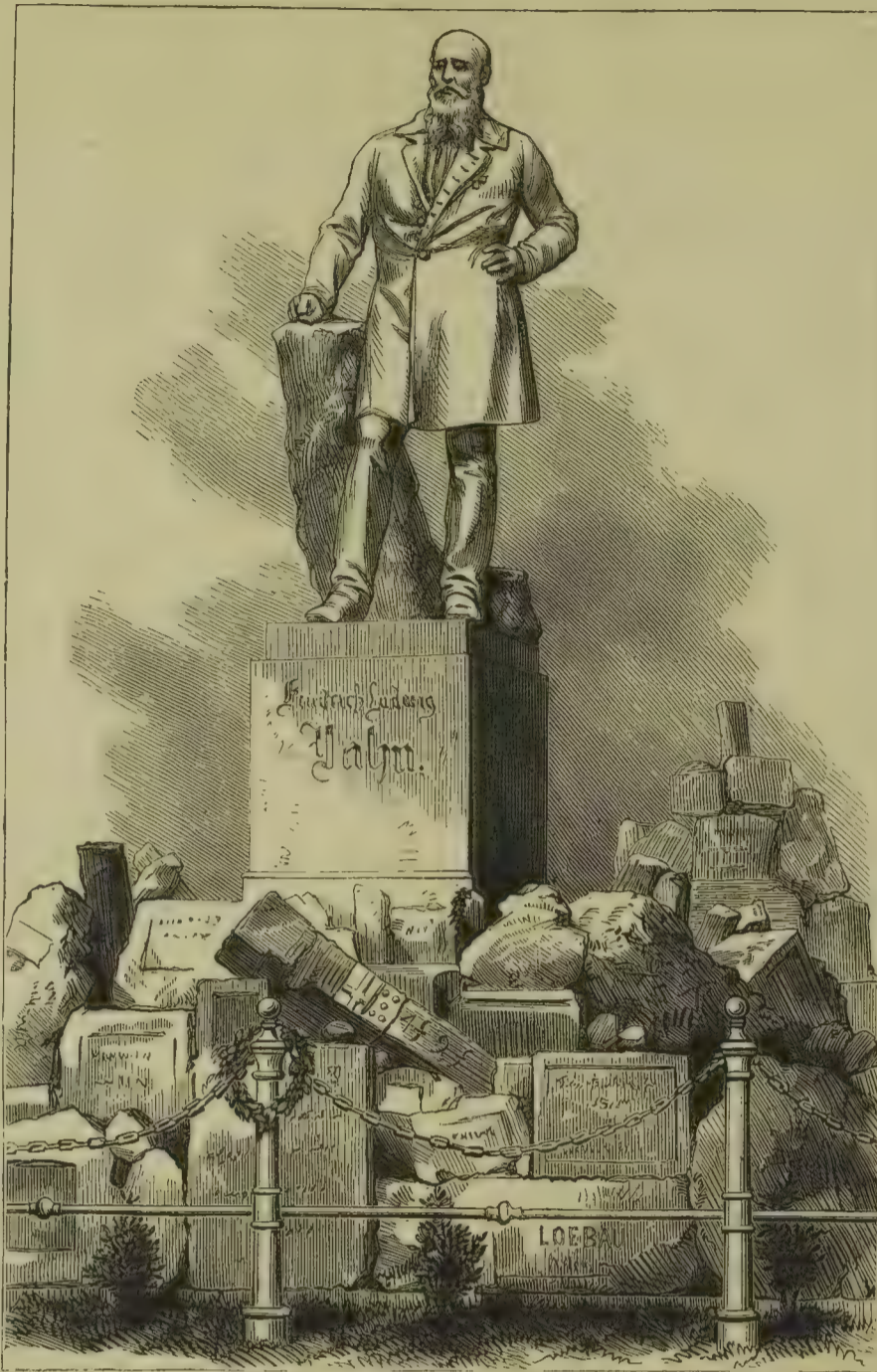
Pretty and quiet and simple and good are the epithets fairly applicable to *Penelope*; or, *Morning Clouds Dispersed*, by Mrs. Stanley Leathes (Hodder and Stoughton). The story, always prettily and sometimes beautifully told, is about a little girl, who, parted at a very early age from her parents and very soon left an orphan, has to experience the tender mercies of an uncle and aunt and of the world in general, and finds that life has its rain as well as its sunshine, its sorrows as well as its joys. In her case, however, the sunshine certainly predominates; and when she, just at the time at which a young man's fancy has anything but lightly turned to love of her, is abandoned by the author to be further dealt with by readers' own imagination, there is every prospect that the "morning clouds" having been "dispersed," she will enjoy a long, fine, settled afternoon. The incidents are not at all startling, but sufficient for their purpose; there is a little of that semi-profané, childish talk which is characteristic of the piously-disposed babes of literature, and which meets, amongst a certain class of persons, with much acceptance; there are hymns and more or less spiritual songs, and an oblique inculcation of the two commandments on which "hang all the law and the prophets;" and, on the whole, the volume is such as mothers would gladly see in the hands of their children.

Maundy Thursday was celebrated as usual at Vienna by the washing of feet of twelve old men and as many women in the Imperial Hofburg by the Emperor and Empress of Austria. The men averaged eighty-five, the women more, for there was one among them 106 years old, and the youngest was eighty-five. The ceremony was performed in the Throne-Room, which was profusely decorated with flowers.

The National Union of Elementary Teachers has held its fourth annual conference at Bristol. It was announced by the secretary that there are now 149 affiliated associations and 6830 members. The president—Mr. Smith, of Hampton Gurney Schools—in his address recommended the multiplication of local branches with a view to educating public opinion. Questions of spelling reform, school-board returns, vocal music, and grouping by age came up successively for discussion. There was much variety of opinion on most of them, and the issues were generally a compromise.

## THE JAHN MONUMENT AT BERLIN.

It is not long since we gave an illustration of the Schiller monument at Berlin, remarking how the feelings of German patriotism and zeal for political and social Liberalism had fixed upon the name of that national poet, in the strong movement of the public mind during the last fifteen or twenty years, for a rallying point and symbol of united aspiration. But Schiller's lifetime was cast in the period of national depression and subjection; he died while Napoleon kept Germany in galling servitude to the French Empire. A few years later, in the great struggle of 1813, after Napoleon's disaster at Moscow, the German nation was enabled to regain its freedom and to inflict such blows on the oppressor as soon brought him to the ground. This, indeed, would not have been accomplished at that time without the diligent preparation of Germany, during several years after her defeat at Jena, for a renewal of the military conflict; and three men are especially named as having done much, in their several different ways, to brace up the energies of the nation, to cheer its heart, and sharpen its weapons for the victorious campaign of Leipsic. One of them was the Prussian Minister, Baron von Stein, whose administrative and economic reforms were of great advantage to the power of that kingdom; another was Ernst Moritz Arndt, long afterwards Professor of History at Bonn, and a lyric poet whose stirring strains had an invigorating effect upon his countrymen; the third was Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, who may be regarded as the Apostle of Gymnastics or Muscular Christianity, for he devoted himself, by precept and example, to the education of the German youth in hardy and active habits both of mind and body, that they might become virtuous and valiant defenders of their Fatherland. With Grecian or Roman Republican notions of manly discipline for athletic prowess was combined an elevation of moral tone, in the leaders of that rising generation, which revived the spirit of ideal chivalry; and it may be hoped that this mood of life has not yet entirely passed away either in Germany or Britain. "Father Jahn," as he is still affectionately called, was striving to do for the flesh what Fichte and other Stoic moral teachers sought to do for the souls of youth; but one of Jahn's proverbial lessons of general behaviour, which would lose its force in translation, may here be quoted:—"Tugendsam und tüchtig, rein und ringfertig, kühn und keusch, wahrhaft und wehrhaft sei sein



MONUMENT OF JAHN AT BERLIN.

Wandel; frisch, frei, fröhlich und fromm sei des Turners Reichthum." The so-called "League of Virtue," *Tugendbund*, whereby the young fellows associated themselves together in vows of pure living and severe training for the good of their country, had some affinity with the *Turnverein*, or Gymnastic Exercise Club; and, however this may be with institutions of that kind now existing among the Germans, they preserve the idea of a complete culture of the whole man, along with feats of muscular force and agility performed on the ropes and poles and the horizontal bars.

But to return to "Vater Jahn." His memory is beloved and revered, as well as that of "Vater Arndt" and the Freiherr von Stein, at the present day, when the valiant sons of "Tuiscon," the Teutons or North Germans, have achieved a martial victory over the Frenchmen, whom they call "Welshmen," *Wälsch*, and over whom they are disposed to crow with natural self-exaltation. A monument in honour of Stein was erected at Nassau last summer, when we made it the subject of an illustration, and gave some account of that statesman. It is seven or eight years, if we remember rightly, since the monument at Bonn was consecrated to the patriotic and poetical genius of Arndt; but another memorial, in the shape of an obelisk, is being put up on a hill in the Isle of Rügen, where he was born. Our engraving this week shows the colossal bronze statue of Jahn, in the Hasenheide at Berlin, standing upon the brink of an artificial cliff, or rock-work, which is formed of stone blocks sent from every town in Germany, and from every distant colony of Germans, in Europe, America, China, or Australia, with an inscription on each piece. Several of these stones were contributed by soldiers in the trenches before Strasburg or Paris, or by regiments and batteries of artillerymen in the Danish war of 1864; for such is the fashion of symbolic commemoration in the mind of the people. The sculptor of the statue is Erdmann Enke: it is considered a noble work of art and a faithful likeness of Father Jahn. He is represented overlooking the Turn-Platz, or gymnastic exercise-ground, with his right hand leaning upon the trunk of a young oak-tree, emblematic of the nation's youth. The figure, which is twice as big as life, was cast in bronze by Gladenbeck. The ceremony of unveiling the statue took place on Aug. 10 last year, in presence of Count Eulenburg, Prussian Minister of Home Affairs, of the Berlin municipal authorities, and 4000 members of German Gymnastic Clubs, with much festive solemnity, and with exhibitions of



THE OLD SWAN, CHELSEA.

athletic skill, as well as songs and speeches. This is one way in which the famous question, "What is the German's Fatherland?" has received a very distinct and emphatic answer, not to be denied in future.

### OLD CHELSEA.

The construction of the new portion of the Thames Embankment along the Middlesex shore, from Chelsea Hospital up to Battersea Bridge, has been repeatedly noticed during its progress. Views of the "Riverside of Old Chelsea" appeared in our *Journal* last October, with some remarks on the picturesque

character of the old-fashioned houses in Cheyne-walk and its neighbourhood, belonging mostly to the reigns of the first two Georges. They still preserve such an air of likelihood that we should never be surprised to meet a gentleman in a powdered tie-wig, lace ruffles, gold-embroidered waistcoat, crimson coat, and silk breeches, with a small sword by his side and a cocked-hat in his hand, politely stepping forth at one of those elegant wrought-iron gates, and stopping to treat his nostrils with a pinch of perfumed snuff. If we chanced to recognise him as an acquaintance from the gossip-company of Horace Walpole or Lord Chesterfield, we should make him such a grave and stately bow as nobody expects of us in these degenerate days. After this greeting, it might occur to us, in the talk we should have walking

beneath the elms, to ask if he were minded to take boat at the Old Swan, or to pay a visit to the respected Sir Hans Sloane, that rich contemporary physician, lord of the manor of Chelsea, who at his death, in 1752, bequeathed his gardens there to the Apothecaries' Company, and his library, with fine-art collections, to form the nucleus of the British Museum. Nay, this is not quite correct; for the worthy knight had long before, when he purchased this manor, given the use of "The Physic Garden," as it was called, to the professor at Apothecaries' Hall lecturing on medicinal herbs; and the Royal Society had received from that Company yearly reports of the cultivation of rare species in this piece of ground. The garden at Chelsea, indeed, was famous so far back as the



RIVER GATE, BOTANIC GARDEN, CHELSEA.

diary of Evelyn, who there saw the tulip-tree and the tea-plant, and the first hot-house erected in this country; for we in England learnt gardening from the Dutch about King William's time. A pleasant stroll may yet be enjoyed in the Sloane Botanic Garden, which has an extent of three acres, and is adorned with Rysbrack's marble statue of Sir Hans, and with two noble cedars brought from Lebanon. As for the Old Swan, near the river-side boundary of that garden, approached through a by-street from Queen's-road, its frequenters have usually been those of aquatic tastes and habits, whom its name and situation would naturally invite. The new Embankment, having a length of three quarters of a mile, will put a new face on the Chelsea part of the shore. It consists of a solid wall of concrete blocks, faced with granite, making space for a terrace or roadway from 60 ft. to 100 ft. wide, but well outside the line of trees in Cheyne-walk, which will not be disturbed. The contractor is Mr. T. Webster, the superintending engineer, Mr. John Grant, for the Metropolitan Board of Works. On the

opposite or Surrey side of the river is the walled embankment of Battersea Park, leaving a clear width of 700 ft. for the water. Finally, the new Albert Bridge will complete this transformation of the Thames scenery between what a parodist of Macaulay's descriptive style once called "the two great seas of Chel and Batter." There was a project, which has, we are glad to see, been revived, for the establishment of floating baths in covered pontoons, open to admit the water at both ends, with filters to make it pure, at this part of the river, as well as in several other places, beginning opposite Somerset House. It is well that the Government and municipal authorities no longer disapprove of London people swimming and washing themselves clean, either in the Thames or in the metropolitan parks. Dirtiness is very far from godliness; and it cannot be thought a needful ally to the maintenance of our good old institutions. So much for the Chelsea improvements now in progress; but greater changes have taken place in the century and a half since Dean Swift used to walk that way

from his lodgings at St. James's, as he says in his "Letters to Stella." Chelsea was then a village of 300 houses, on the quiet river bank; with a factory of fine porcelain, established in 1698, at the corner of Justice-walk; and with the old original Bun House in Jews'-row, not forgetting Don Saltero's Coffee-House and Museum. The Military Hospital, some distance below this village, had been completed not many years before; Ranelagh Gardens had not yet been created, and Cremorne was the mansion of a peer. The manor of Chelsea was purchased of Lord Cheyne by Sir Hans Sloane in 1712, and passed from Sir Hans Sloane's family, by marriage, to that of Lord Cadogan, its present owner. As for the house of Cheyne, its dignity was gained in 1485 by the valour of a knightly ancestor on Bosworth field. The name of Chelsea, or Chels-ey, as it originally stood, is from the Saxon word *ey*, which means an islet, and *Chesil*, a strand or bank of pebbles, which is equally Saxon; it has a good old English flavour. The beach near Portland, called the Chesil Bank, takes its name from this word.

## FINE ARTS.

## PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

To satisfy curiosity respecting the pictures which will probably constitute the principal attractions of the forthcoming exhibition at Burlington House is very difficult within our limited space. To make a list of such pictures at all comprehensive it must be given merely as a list—detailed criticism and description (which is often criticism under another guise) is impossible; and *au reste* should in fairness be reserved till the pictures as well as the criticism are public property and may be compared.

Sir Edwin Landseer's recent ill-health admits, unhappily, of his being represented, if at all, only by work executed some time back.

Mr. Millais's principal contributions will again be portraits, ranging from childhood, in a charming figure of the painter's little daughter nursing a kitten, to extreme old age, in the half-length of Mrs. Heugh, and including intermediately a portrait of Sir William Sterndale-Bennett, and Mrs. Bischoffsheim in mature beauty and full fashion. A figure of Margaret Wilson tied to a stake to be drowned by the rising tide may also be expected. Mr. Watts's contributions will probably be limited to portraits, and may comprise a head of Colonel Grant, the traveller, and two whole-length female portraits. Mr. Goodall has sent an important picture, combining figures and landscape (the latter representing the subsidence of the Nile), a worthy companion to the fine work of last year. Mr. Frith does not send any very elaborate single work, but will maintain his popularity in several pictures of contemporary life, in his pleasantest vein, two of which are young ladies playing billiards and exercising their skill at a toxophilite meeting. Mr. Elmore, in stepping into the walk of high art, will win golden opinions with his picture with lifesize figures of "Adam and Eve's Expulsion from Paradise." An illustration of Kingsley's "Saint's Tragedy" (the story of Elizabeth of Hungary) is in the best manner of his more familiar style. Mr. Leighton will have but one picture—a female figure weaving wreaths. His principal work will be a large cartoon of "The Arts of Peace" for a lunette of the South Kensington Museum companion composition to "The Arts of War" exhibited at the International last year. Mr. Ward's visit of Charles IX. to Coligni after the Admiral's attempted assassination, and Mrs. Ward's incident in the early life of Chatterton, are favourable examples of the artists' powers. Mr. Faed has not been able to complete an important work on which he is engaged, but will have three characteristic minor examples, one a pleasant illustration of rustic Scotch life entitled "As Happy as the Day is Long." The subjects of Mr. Hook's pictures are "Fishing with Cormorants on an English River," "After the Sea-Birds' Eggs—Shetland," "Girls Burning Rack," and "A Cove on the East Coast." Mr. Dobson sends his diploma picture, "St. Paul at Philippi," a charming portrait, and two water-colour drawings. Mr. Calderon will appear in his best early style in a picture of mediaeval women watching from a castle tower a victorious sally of the besieged garrison, and a pair of lovers with for title the song, "Take, oh, take those lips away," &c., besides minor works. Mr. Armitage worthily treats the scriptural theme of Christ walking through the corn-field with his disciples, rebuking Pharisees for their too rigid observance of the Sabbath. Mr. Horsley has two pleasant pictures in his usual vein of humour—"Stolen Glances" and "The Other Name?" But his time has been principally employed on a large alter-piece to be presented by Sir William Tite to the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Ansell will appear in force with six pictures, comprising a hunting scene, sheep and cattle pieces, and two Spanish subjects. Mr. Herbert will probably not contribute, having been engaged on his large picture for the Peers' Robing-Room of the Westminster Palace.

Among the principal works of the Associates will be the following:—Mr. Poynter—A companion picture to the "Perseus" of last year, introducing the Dragon of Wantley. Mr. Leslie—a long decorative design, in three compartments, with classically-draped female figures, entitled "The Fountain." Mr. Marks—a quaint picture, representing the backs of several mediaeval loiterers looking over a bridge, entitled "What is it?" and the parlour-study of an old amateur ornithologist. Mr. Pettie—a sequel to the "Terms to the Besieged," of last year; the Governor of a Dutch town carrying, under a flag of truce, "Terms of Surrender" to the besieging force. Mr. Hodgson—an amusing picture of a British tar finding himself in the courtyard of an Algerine grandee, full of guards, who mutually exchange a doubtful inspection. Mr. O'Neil—Tintoretto painting his dead daughter, landscape studies, and some portraits. Mr. Davis—a large cattle piece, with numerous animals in full sunlight. Mr. Vicat Cole—two large landscapes. It is doubtful whether Mr. Walker can complete an important picture upon which he is engaged in time for exhibition.

Among the works of outsiders are many of great merit and several of large size. In this department our list must, however, necessarily be very imperfect. Mr. Alma Tadema—"The Last Plague" in Egypt. Mr. Heywood Hardy—a colossal picture of a combat between lions. Mr. E. Long—"The Compulsory Baptism of the Moors in Spain," a large picture, a worthy pendant to his last year's work. Mr. Marcus Stone—"Le Roi est Mort, Vive le Roi!" a composition of numerous figures, on a larger scale, and artistically in advance of previous works. Mr. Wynfield—"The Ladyes' Knight," an incident of the time of Edward IV. Mr. Calthrop—another adaptation of a Knole interior, with a boy Prince receiving the attention of various state personages. Mr. Burgess—an Algerine subject, representing many figures slaking their thirst after a fast. Mr. F. W. W. Topham—an elaborate picture representing fugitives from Pompeii at the time of its destruction. Mr. Houghton—a King of Nineveh inspecting a newly-sculptured winged bull. Mr. Haynes Williams—a crowded scene outside a Spanish bull-ring. Mr. P. R. Morris—a Calvary subject and a rustic leave-taking incident. Mr. Prinsep—an illustration of the parable of the herd of swine that ran down a steep place into the sea, a life-size figure of a Venetian lady, &c. Mr. Leader—Alpine subjects as well as English landscapes. Mr. Peter Graham—a large Highland landscape, in storm; and a coast-scene recalling the "Sea Birds' Haunt" of last year. Works of mark may likewise be expected by Messrs. Tourrier—"The Demolition of St. Paul's"; W. Gale—a new reading of Hagar and Ishmael's banishment; Storey, A. Hughes, Albert Moore, C. Green, Eyre Crowe; Fildes—a boating subject (smaller than that of last year); Briton Riviere—"Ulysses and his Dying Argus"; Whistler—a large figure-picture called "Harmony in White and Red full Palette"; A. C. Gow, Pots, A. W. Hunt, Brett, Henry Moore, McWhirter, F. Dillon, &c. The foreign pictures will include an important work by Israels; a river scene by De Schampheleer; and Thames river-side subjects by Tissot.

## SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The exhibition of this society consists, as usual, in very large proportion, of productions which betray imperfect technical training and absence of taste in the mass of British artists here represented. Among the few works which serve to redeem the

general mediocrity of the display are two small but grandly-conceived landscapes by Mr. S. Palmer, two small figure-studies by Mr. Leighton, a portrait by Sir Francis Grant, a portrait in oil and another in chalk by Mr. Richmond, and a landscape by Mr. Redgrave. A few of the members and some other contributors also exhibit works which relatively, at least to their surroundings, possess considerable merit. This remark holds good, however, rather in the department of landscape than figures. A good figure-picture cannot be produced without a thorough knowledge of "the figure," and of pictorial principles such as few English artists have the opportunity of acquiring. Yet we find here painters essaying difficult historical compositions, like Mr. W. Bromley; illustrations of olden manners and costumes, like Mr. Passmore; situations of polite comedy, like Mr. J. Gow; or wild flights of fancy, like Mr. Woolmer, with little of the mastery in draughtsmanship, skill in the management of colour and tone, dignity of character and refined finesse of expression, or imaginative truth to nature that are absolutely essential to adequate success. The inevitable consequence is that, speaking generally, the greater the ambition, the greater the shortcoming. But the contrast between British and foreign work is even more marked in subjects from humble life. The French painter, with the just taste which comes of long culture, paints simple subjects simply; he does not obtrude his own sentiments nor his own skill, real, and not false, though it be; his poor folk are not conventional lay figures, after the manner of Mr. Cobbett; and his children are not self-consciously posed, like those of Mr. F. Morgan. Often unquestionable technical talent is rendered less acceptable by the apparent aim to catch the popular eye—as in "Butterflies" (19), by Mr. E. C. Barnes; "Solving the Problem" (80), by Mr. G. E. Hicks; a flower-girl (62) by Mr. H. King; and the contributions of Mr. Valentine Bromley. Two Italian subjects by Mr. A. B. Donaldson, though not free from mannerism and faults of execution, occupy a respectable place apart, in virtue of the artist's genuine appreciation of the sober glories of Venetian colouring. With commendatory mention of No. 515, by Mr. Britten—a lady waiting for her lover, painted with a nice twilight tone of grey colour—and "Hide and Seek" (215), by Mr. S. B. Clarke, we pass to the landscapes.

Among the members, Mr. G. Cole has surpassed himself in "Fern-Carting—Harting Combe" (10), with an effect of mist clearing off, and "Hindhead—Looking towards Hascombe and Leith Hill, Surrey" (528). Though in parts painty and rather artificial, both works have varied beauties—the extensive and lovely view of distance in the latter is especially charming. "Gathering Ferns" (138), and other landscapes, by Mr. H. Moore, has the fine feeling for atmospheric and meteorological phenomena which distinguish this artist's works, accompanied, however, with a growing tendency to opacity. Mr. E. A. Pettitt is represented to advantage in his vigorously-treated view of "Niebruke, Val St. Nicholas" (103). "Norham—Morning" (344), by Mr. J. Peel, is a fair example of this conscientious painter. Mr. H. T. Dawson, jun., reproduces very closely—too closely for his own independent status—some of the most admirable qualities of his father's works in his seapiece, "On the Tamar" (181), with men-of-war looming through the sunny morning mist. "On the Llugwy" (289), by Mr. Syer, is skilful as ever in handling and in arrangement of colour, though we must trace much to a prettifying process in the studio.

What shall we say, however (turning to the "outsiders"), to Mr. Holder's landscape works (139 and 301), with their curiously old-masterish brown shadows opposed to warm lights, and their very careful and clever rendering of detail? With due recognition of the painstaking elaboration, and of a taste in composition very rare among our landscape-painters, we must contend that this is not the true aspect of Nature, ever fresh and young as she is. In direct contrast to these are the studies by the brothers Wyllie, chiefly scenes on the neighbouring French coast, most of them taken in mid-winter, with snow lying thick on the land and the sea birds flocking on the sands in search of their diminished subsistence. For keenness of observation and faithful statement of fact these studies are unequalled here. Mr. M. Fisher, who, so far as we know, exhibited for the first time last year, and has evidently studied in the French school of *paysage et animaux*, has a landscape with ewes and lambs (439) which is full of excellent promise. A well-painted panoramic view of "Old Chelsea, 1872" (100), by Mr. R. T. Landells, is interesting as showing a river-side view, the picturesqueness of which is fast disappearing before the new embankment. In the sea-piece called "Beached" (438) Mr. J. H. Sampson has caught the movement and the colour of waves relatively to the sky effect with remarkable truth. Other landscape works of merit are the Alpine scenes by Mr. A. B. Collier, "Gorse in Bloom" (237), by Mr. J. Hayllar, "The Lovers' Retreat" (261), by Mr. C. Calthrop, and contributions by Messrs. E. Binyon, C. E. Holloway, A. Cole, W. Luker, C. Jones (animal-pieces), J. Aumonier, and J. L. Pickering.

The water-colour drawings strike us as generally inferior to last year's gathering. We may, however, commend to notice those of Messrs. D. de Katow, G. S. Walters, J. H. Leonard, J. J. Curnock, T. M. Henry, N. Bradley, A. F. Grace, E. Radford, and B. Evans; Mrs. Duffield, Mrs. Backhouse, and Miss E. Alldridge.

A collection of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities has been offered for sale to the British Museum which is of great interest and value, and immeasurably more worthy of being acquired for the nation than the Cypriot antiquities lately carried off to America. The collection has been formed by Signor A. Castellani, whose celebrated collection of antique gold ornaments was purchased last year. The price asked is high, but not, we believe, higher than the value as estimated by Mr. Newton, of the British Museum. The collection is extensive, consisting of twenty-one pieces of sculpture in marble of stone, 175 bronzes, 108 terra-cottas, 160 vases, forty-one ivories, and twenty-five ambers, nearly the whole of which may now be examined at the British Museum. Among the marbles is a colossal head of Hera, in the highest style of Greek sculpture. The bronzes include the head of a Greek goddess, also of heroic size, very pure in style, if not of the greatest early school, and highly interesting as an example of ancient execution in bronze on this scale. Other remarkable bronzes are a beautiful seated male figure, recalling the Theseus of the Parthenon; and a strigil, the handle formed of a female figure, designed, probably, from its size and exquisite modelling, as a votive ornament. The terra-cottas are no less rare and interesting, and comprise an Etruscan sarcophagus with a long inscription, several female figures, and four figures of actors of the Roman stage in the characters of the glutton, parasite, thief, and feeble old man. The vases are particularly fine, and some of them of unique importance. As a whole, the collection is eminently deserving of acquisition.

Nearly a parallel to the Gillott sale has just been furnished at Paris. We allude to the dispersion of the celebrated Laurent-Richard collection. M. Laurent-Richard, like Mr. Gillott, won the money, with which he gratified his love of art, in trade. He was a tailor; and his shop, at the corner of the

Rue Lafitte, will be remembered by many loungers on the Boulevard des Italiens. None of the prices realised at the Hôtel Drouot were quite so large as some of those fetched by the Gillott pictures at Christie's, but the average was higher. Only sixty-two pictures brought £55,862. The "Médée," by Delacroix, was knocked down at £2360; a Troyon, for £2480; a Théodore Rousseau, for £2400; and the examples of Jules Dupré (which formed a leading attraction), Meissonier, Millet, Marilhat, and Fromentin were sold at prices ranging from £1000 to £1620.

The committee of the Loan Museum of the Dublin Exhibition of 1873 have resolved to open it to the public on May 14.

Mr. Holman Hunt's large picture, "The Shadow of Death," upon which he was engaged during a three-years' sojourn in Jerusalem, has been submitted for inspection to the Queen, and her Majesty has commissioned the artist to execute a repetition of a portion of the composition for the Royal collection. The picture will be exhibited to the public in the autumn. Mr. Hunt will return to the East to paint other pictures.

An International Exhibition of Works by Old Masters will be shortly held at Brussels; and about the same time an exhibition of objects of art, to include ceramics, jewellery, &c., will be opened at Amsterdam.

According to a report lately issued, the Slade School of Art at University College, London, has attained very gratifying success under Professor Poynter. There are 120 students. Further space is required, which the council of the University hope to supply. The programme includes lectures on anatomy, perspective, and classical archaeology. A fine-art library has been established, and Mr. A. W. Franks has presented a valuable collection of drawings and diagrams illustrative of the history of art and classical archaeology.

Mr. Alma Tadema has been elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; and Mr. E. M. Wimperis (whose sketches have frequently appeared in this Journal) has been elected an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA SEASON.

Following Mr. Gye's lead, at a fortnight's interval, Mr. Mapleson began his new season of Her Majesty's Opera—again at Drury Lane Theatre—on Tuesday. An outline of the arrangements—engagements and intended productions—has already been given, and our present record will necessarily be restricted to the one performance of the opening night, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed, with the important features of the reappearance of Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and of Signor Mongini (the latter after an interval of two years), respectively as Lucrezia, Maffio Orsini, and Gennaro. Each representation has been rendered so familiar by repetition that it is only necessary now to say that these artists again displayed their well-known excellence. A new appearance was made by Signor Medini. As Duke Alfonso, this gentleman displayed a fine bass voice and much stage aptitude in the cavatina "Vieni," the great duet with Lucrezia, and the trio which follows it. His reception was highly favourable. The National Anthem was sung, according to usage, previous to the opera. Sir Michael Costa reappeared in his accustomed place as conductor.

Of the return of Mdle. Ilma di Murska, on Thursday, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," after two years' absence, we must speak next week. For to-night (Saturday) "Semiramide" is announced.

The chief event of this week at the Royal Italian Opera House has been the return of Mdle. Emma Albani, who appeared as the heroine of "Lucia di Lammermoor," on Tuesday evening, when she was received with an enthusiastic welcome that proved how genuine and how well remembered was the success achieved by her during her first season here, last year. Again her performance displayed all that charm of voice and style, and refinement and grace of manner, which before so eminently distinguished the same representation. The gentle expression of the opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," the pathos and anguish of the contract scene, and the delirium and despair of the mad scene were again so exquisitely realised as to call forth frequent bursts of admiring applause.

Another of Mr. Gye's new engagements was begun by the first appearance of Signor Pavani, who (as Edgardo) evidenced the possession of a tenor voice of resonant quality and much earnestness of style. He was most successful in the duet with Lucia, "Sulla tomba," and in his final air, "Fra poco." Signor Pavani was much applauded, and of his qualifications we shall doubtless soon be able to speak further. As on many previous occasions, the Enrico of Signor Cotogni was an important and valuable feature in the cast. Signor Vianesi has been the conductor at all the past performances.

Still another new singer was to appear on Thursday, Signor Montanaro, as Almaviva in "Il Barbiere." Of this event we must speak next week, as of the second appearance this season of Mdle. Albani, in "La Sonnambula," to-night (Saturday).

The performances of last week (at the Royal Italian Opera House), following that recorded by us, consisted of "Faust" on Thursday and "La Favorita" on Saturday. On the former occasion Mdle. Fossa was the Margherita—this having been her second appearance here, and the result having been far less satisfactory than that of her début (recently noticed) as Violetta in "La Traviata." It appeared as if illness and nervousness had both contributed to damage the singer's efforts, which were best in the closing and less arduous scenes of the opera. The occasion brought back Mdle. Scalchi, whose beautiful voice and good cantabile style were again successfully displayed in the two arias of Siebel, each of which was encored. As usual, the Mefistofele of M. Faure stood out conspicuously in the general effect—Signor Nicolini's Faust having also been a highly meritorious performance, as likewise was that of Signor Cotogni as Valentino.

Last Saturday's performance of "La Favorita" needs but slight notice; the only change from that of last week, already recorded, having been the substitution of Mdle. D'Angeri for Madame Paoli as Leonora. The former singer, it will be remembered, made her début on the opening night of the season as Selika in "L'Africaine," and the favourable impression then produced was greatly enhanced on this latter occasion, when her success gradually progressed from the first duet with Fernando through the subsequent scenes with Alfonso until the climax of despair and agony, as expressed in the final duet with Fernando in the cloister scene. Here the singer displayed both pathos and power such as to promise a valuable accession to Mr. Gye's company. The fine singing and acting of M. Faure as Alfonso again produced a marked impression, his admirable phrasing of the solo "A tanto amor," in the trio of the third act, having caused the encore of the movement from that point as before. Signor Nicolini repeated his performance as Fernando with the same effect as in the previous representation of the opera.

"The Overland Route," by Mr. Tom Taylor, has been revived at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone supporting his original character of Mr. Lovibond, in an afternoon performance. The evening entertainments continue as they were. "The Manager in Love," "The Wicked World," "His Own Enemy," and "Our Mary Anne" maintain their popularity. The other West-End theatres, also, have retained their long-tried programmes unaltered.

## NEW MUSIC.

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